# ALBERTA SOLICITOR GENERAL

## ANNUAL REPORT

2002 2003

Government of Alberta

**2002 IPAC**
***Gold Award***
for Innovative
Management

Alberta
SOLICITOR GENERAL

Alberta Solicitor General
Communications
10th Floor, Brownlee Building
10365 - 97 Street
Edmonton, Alberta T5J 3W7

Tel: 780/427-0900
Fax: 780/427-0771
web site: www.gov.ab.ca/just/
Alberta Connects:
www.albertaconnects.gov.ab.ca/

For toll-free access to Alberta government offices, dial 310-0000 and then enter the ten digit number or press 0 and hold for RITE operator assistance.

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# Preface

The Public Accounts of Alberta are prepared in accordance with the *Financial Administration Act* and the *Government Accountability Act*. The public accounts consist of the annual report of the Government of Alberta and the annual reports of each of the 24 ministries.

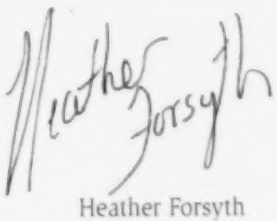
The annual report of the Government of Alberta released June 24, 2003 contains the Minister of Finance's accountability statement, the consolidated financial statements of the province and a comparison of the actual performance results to desired results set out in the government's business plan, including the *Measuring Up* report.

**This annual report of the Ministry of Solicitor General contains the minister's accountability statement, the audited consolidated financial statements of the ministry and a comparison of actual performance results to desired results set out in the ministry business plan. This ministry annual report also includes:**

- **the financial statements of entities making up the ministry including the Department of Solicitor General and the victims of crime regulated fund for which the minister is responsible, and**
- **other financial information as required by the *Financial Administration Act* and *Government Accountability Act*, either as separate reports or as a part of the financial statements, to the extent that the ministry has anything to report.**

# Accountability Statement

The ministry's annual report for the year ended March 31, 2003, was prepared under my direction in accordance with the *Government Accountability Act* and the government's accounting policies. All of the government's policy decisions as at September 15, 2003, with material economic or fiscal implications of which I am aware have been considered in the preparation of this report.



Heather Forsyth
Solicitor General

# Vision and Mission

Alberta Solicitor General's vision is a democratic and prosperous Alberta based on respect for the law, where all Albertans are safe in their homes and communities.

Our mission is to serve Albertans by promoting safe communities and by communicating with Albertans about the administration of justice.

# A Message from the Minister

I am pleased to present the Alberta Solicitor General Annual Report 2002/03.

In 2002/03, we continued to hear from Albertans that they are confident in the work we are doing to help keep them safe in their communities. We will continue our work to maintain safe communities by focusing on our core businesses: corrections, victims services, policing, crime prevention, and security services.

The overall safety and security of the province continued to be a priority over the last year. Alberta Solicitor General played a major role in enhancing emergency response and security plans through the development of a counter-terrorism process, and maintained a high level of security during the G8 Summit in Kananaskis.

My ministry also initiated several programs over the last year to make sure our communities, especially our children, remain safe. Alberta Solicitor General introduced Canada's first AMBER Alert plan, and launched a new high-risk offender web site to the public to help protect children and other vulnerable Albertans.

We saw some progress over the last year on the development of a national sex offender registry as well. Alberta has been pressing the federal government for several years to establish a national registry that requires convicted sex offenders to provide up to date photographs and information to help police investigations. In December 2002, the federal government introduced Bill C-23, creating the national sex offender registry. However, I believe the legislation is lacking, specifically in the areas of retroactivity and geo-mapping. My ministry has been meeting with the federal government to raise our concerns and will continue to encourage the federal government to make registration mandatory for all sex offenders.

Victims of crime continue to play a significant role in the justice system in Alberta. The review of victims programs continued over the last year and my intention is to chart a 10 year plan that will provide a more meaningful role for victims in the criminal justice process.

My ministry also continued its review of corrections programs and policing services. The results of those reviews will form the basis for improvements to Alberta Solicitor General services in the years to come.

Legislation amending the *Corrections Act* was also introduced and will be put into force on September 30, 2003. It will introduce random drug testing and hold offenders more accountable for their actions while they are incarcerated in provincially run correctional facilities. The Act would compel the internal disciplinary board to consider loss of remission as punishment for offenders.

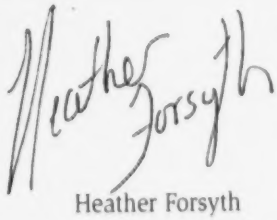
The youth justice committee program was recognized with a gold award from the Institute of Public Administration of Canada (IPAC) in August 2002. As of July 2003, we had 102 youth justice committees across the province. IPAC is a non-profit organization

that provides networks and forums dedicated to fostering excellence in public service. A five-member jury selected Alberta's youth justice committees for the gold award from out of 132 federal, provincial and municipal entries.

Alberta Solicitor General began discussions to develop an Integrated Organized Crime and Gang Enforcement Unit in 2002/03. In June 2003 the unit was established to conduct investigations currently difficult to undertake because of their complexity or scope. Alberta Solicitor General will continue to work on violent crime, organized crime, the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, and victim services. Alberta Solicitor General will also continue to play a key role in other cross-government initiatives, including the Aboriginal Policy Initiative and the Alberta Children and Youth Initiative.

Over the next few years, we will look at ways to address the high proportion of aboriginals within the criminal justice system as well as find alternative means of addressing people in conflict with the law who suffer from Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder.

This year's annual report and our goals for the coming years reflect this ministry's commitment to always improve, and because of that Alberta's communities remain safe places to live, work and raise families.



Heather Forsyth
Solicitor General

# Management's Responsibility for Reporting

The Ministry of Solicitor General includes the Department of Solicitor General and the Victims of Crime Fund.

The executives of the individual entities within the ministry have the primary responsibility and accountability for the respective entities. Collectively, the executives ensure the ministry complies with all relevant legislation, regulations and policies.

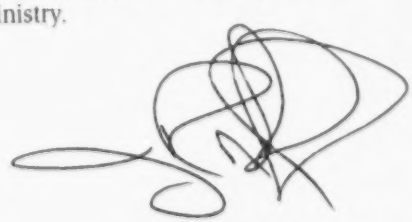
Ministry business plans, annual reports, performance results and the supporting management information are integral to the government's fiscal and business plans, annual report, quarterly reports and other financial and performance reporting.

Responsibility for the integrity and objectivity of the consolidated financial statements and performance results for the ministry rests with the Solicitor General. Under the direction of the Solicitor General, I oversee the preparation of the ministry's annual report, including consolidated financial statements and performance results. The consolidated financial statements and the performance results, of necessity, include amounts that are based on estimates and judgments. The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the government's stated accounting policies.

As Deputy Solicitor General, in addition to program responsibilities, I establish and maintain the ministry's financial administration and reporting functions. The ministry maintains systems of financial management and internal control which give consideration to costs, benefits, and risks that are designed to:

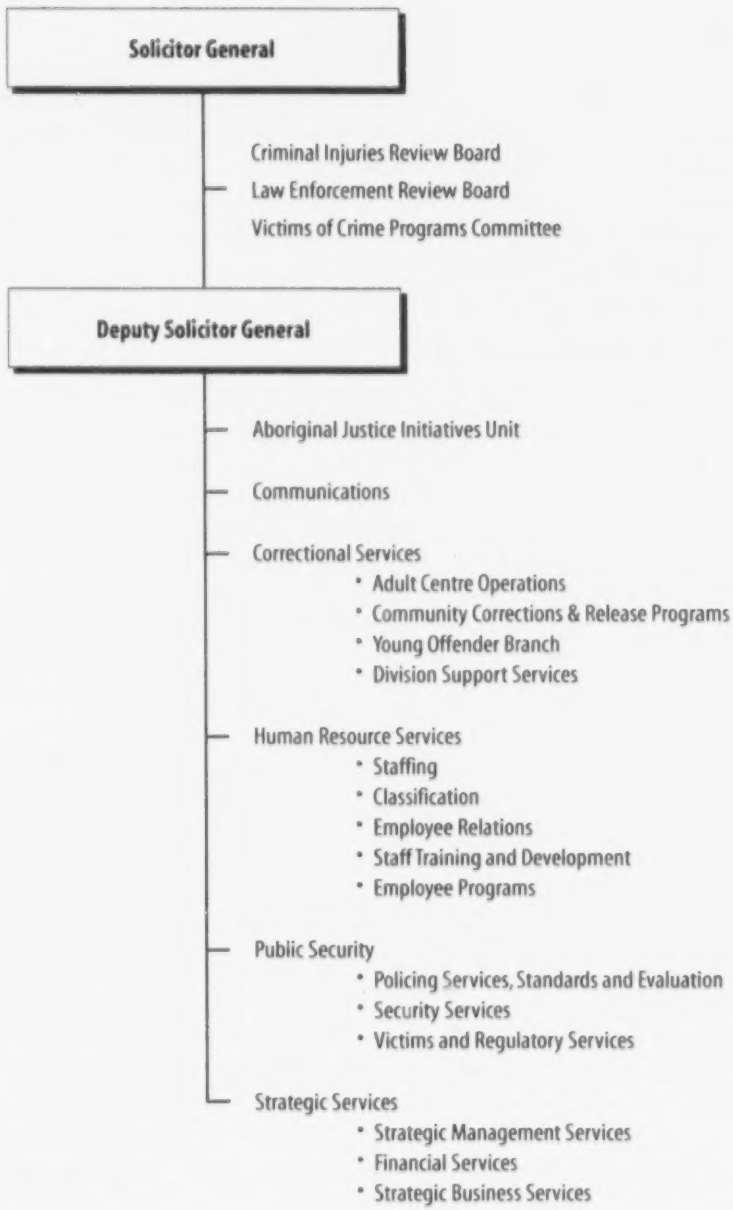
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized, executed in accordance with prescribed legislation and regulations, and properly recorded so as to maintain accountability of public money,
- provide information to manage and report on performance,
- safeguard the assets and properties of the province under ministry administration, provide Executive Council, Treasury Board, the Minister of Finance and the Solicitor General any information needed to fulfill their responsibilities, and
- facilitate preparation of ministry business plans and annual reports required under the *Government Accountability Act*.

In fulfilling my responsibilities for the ministry, I have relied, as necessary, on the executive of the individual entities within the ministry.



J.R. (Jim) Nichols
Deputy Solicitor General

# MINISTRY OVERVIEW



## Boards, Agencies and Committees

### CRIMINAL INJURIES REVIEW BOARD

The Criminal Injuries Review Board hears requests for reviews concerning the financial benefits paid to victims of crime under the *Victims of Crime Act*. The board may request persons with specialized knowledge to assist with the review and has the power to confirm or vary the decision made by the director. The board has six members, each appointed by the Solicitor General. One member of the board must be a physician.

Dr. Peter B.R. Allen, B.Sc, M.D. - Chair
Telephone: (780) 427-7330; Fax: (780) 427-7347

### LAW ENFORCEMENT REVIEW BOARD

The Law Enforcement Review Board is an independent, quasi-judicial body established under the *Police Act*. The principal activity of the board is to hear appeals from citizens who have filed a complaint regarding the actions of a police officer and who are not satisfied with the disposition of their complaint. Police officers who have been the subject of discipline arising out of a complaint may also appeal to the board. The board also conducts hearings on appeals from private investigators or security guards who have had their licences refused, and from special constables regarding the cancellation of their appointments. The board has a minimum of three members who are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, with the chairman being an active member of the Law Society of Alberta.

E.W.N. Macdonald, Q.C. - Chair
Telephone: (780) 422-9376; Fax: (780) 422-4782

### VICTIMS OF CRIME PROGRAMS COMMITTEE

The Victims of Crime Programs Committee is a provincial advisory committee that makes recommendations on grant applications, and programs and services that benefit victims of crime. The committee consists of a minimum of three members who are appointed by the Solicitor General.

R. Smedstad - Chair
Telephone: (780) 427-3460; Fax: (780) 422-4213

# Department of Solicitor General

## ABORIGINAL JUSTICE INITIATIVES UNIT

The Aboriginal Justice Initiatives Unit (AJIU) provides support and strategic advice on aboriginal justice issues to the deputy ministers and executive committees of Alberta Justice and Alberta Solicitor General. This includes work on the cross-ministry Aboriginal Policy Initiative, and the Alberta government's goal that, "The well-being and self-reliance of aboriginal people will be comparable with that of other Albertans."

The AJIU liaises with First Nations and Metis authorities, and other key stakeholders, to encourage aboriginal justice initiatives promoting safe communities, good relations between neighbours, and a better understanding of the justice system.

B. Shoush - Director
Telephone: (780) 422-2779; Fax: (780) 427-4670
E-mail Address: bronwyn.shoush@gov.ab.ca

## COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

As assigned from the Public Affairs Bureau, the Communications Division provides advice to the department and the minister on strategic communications, issues management and public relations.

P. Tadman - Director
Telephone: (780) 427-0900; Fax: (780) 427-0771
E-mail Address: peter.tadman@gov.ab.ca

## CORRECTIONAL SERVICES DIVISION

Correctional Services Division administers pre-trial supervision, community (probation) and custody sentences through a variety of community and custodial supervision programs for adult and young offenders. It can also supervise alternative sanctions that meet strict eligibility criteria, including adult alternative measures and young offender extrajudicial sanctions, including those administered by adult and youth justice committees.

Correctional Services Division directly manages eight adult correctional centres and two attendance centres and contracts with an aboriginal organization for the operation of one adult centre. Correctional facilities incarcerate offenders remanded into custody or sentenced to periods of custody up to two years less one day. Alberta correctional centres have seven satellite minimum-security camps, two of which are managed by aboriginal organizations.

The division also manages four young offender centres, two young offender attendance centres and one work camp. An additional camp program and four open custody group homes are operated by non-profit organizations under contract.

The division is responsible for ensuring that correctional services are efficiently operated, and appropriate to the current and anticipated needs of the courts, in addition, that they protect the community, hold offenders accountable through custody and supervision and work services, and provide offender rehabilitation opportunities.

A. Galet - Assistant Deputy Minister
Telephone: (780) 427-3441; Fax: (780) 427-5905
E-mail Address: arnold.galet@gov.ab.ca

## HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES DIVISION

Human Resource Services Division provides strategic direction and consultation in the areas of employee/labour relations, staffing, organizational design and change, job evaluation, performance planning, training and development, leadership capacity and wellness.

The division supports the achievement of cross-government and Corporate Human Resource plans and strategies.

S. Perras, Executive Director
Telephone: (780) 427-9617; Fax: (780) 422-9639
E-mail Address: shirley.perras@gov.ab.ca

## PUBLIC SECURITY DIVISION

Public Security Division administers the *Police Act*, the *Private Investigators and Security Guards Act*, and the *Victims of Crime Act*. The division is also responsible for implementation of the ministry's Serious and Violent Crime Strategy, the promotion of community-based crime prevention initiatives, monitoring police and setting policing standards.

Under the *Police Act*, the division administers the Provincial Police Service Agreement with Canada for the RCMP provincial police service, aboriginal policing initiatives, the Special Constable Program and support for the Law Enforcement Review Board. The division also provides financial benefits to victims of crime and provides funding for victims programs and services under the *Victims of Crime Act*.

Public Security Division operates the Security Services Branch and provides court and prisoner, as well as legislature and executive security services. The branch also offers security consultation for provincial government buildings and maintains a 24-hour security control centre at Government Centre.

R. Dunster - Assistant Deputy Minister
Telephone: (780) 427-3457; Fax: (780) 427-1194
E-Mail Address: bob.dunster@gov.ab.ca

## STRATEGIC SERVICES DIVISION

The Strategic Services Division provides strategic information, tools and processes to achieve the department's goals and enhance its effectiveness. The division provides professional services and strategic advice on matters related to cross government initiatives, business planning and performance measurement, financial management, accounting and reporting, information technology management and strategy and Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy administrative, business resumption, and capital planning. The division also provides these strategic services to Alberta Justice.

D. Mercer - Assistant Deputy Minister
Telephone: (780) 427-3301; Fax (780) 422-9639
E-Mail Address: dan.mercer@gov.ab.ca

## Operational Overview

Alberta Solicitor General had three core business functions in 2002/03:

- *Policing, Crime Prevention and Security Services*: Promoting safe communities in Alberta by ensuring adequate and effective policing, promotion of crime prevention activities and provision of security to elected officials, government personnel, the judiciary and members of the public attending government functions or facilities.
- *Victims Services*: ensuring victims are treated with dignity and respect and that they receive information about programs and services, support during the criminal justice process and that eligible victims receive prompt financial benefits.
- *Custody, Supervision and Rehabilitative Opportunities for Offenders*: providing effective and efficient security and supervision of offenders to enhance public safety while offering help for the offenders to become law-abiding citizens.

Safe communities are a shared responsibility. We work to develop and enhance partnerships necessary to achieve results in each of these core business functions. We also strive to improve public knowledge and understanding about policing, crime prevention, victim services and corrections through education and communication strategies.

### Key Factors Influencing Performance

Environmental factors include: demographics, family structure, youth trends, Aboriginal justice issues, community and local justice issues, organized crime, technology and globalization. These factors have imposed pressures on the administration of justice in a variety of ways.

Alberta's population growth continues to outpace the national rate, and was among the strongest in Canada at 1.83 percent in 2001. Alberta, like the rest of Canada, has an aging population with an increasing proportion of seniors who tend to report higher levels of fear for personal safety. At the same time, Alberta is the province with the highest number of youth and youth tend to be over-represented as both offenders and as victims of crime.

The number of common-law and single-parent families has increased significantly since the early 1990s. Children are experiencing more parental separation and growing up in non-traditional families. As the number of single parents increases, the number of children living in low-income households also increases.

Canada's Aboriginal population, which is growing twice as fast as the country's total population and is proportionally younger, is significantly over-represented in the criminal justice system. In 2003/04 there are five First Nations police services serving 13 First Nations communities. Alberta Solicitor General will work with municipalities, non-governmental organizations, other government ministries, Aboriginal peoples and organizations to deliver services in a manner that supports community development and promotes safe Aboriginal communities.

The ministry must, through the many programs and services that it provides, continue to promote the public's confidence in the justice system. The Justice Summit identified the need for victims to have a more meaningful role in all stages of the justice process. Another developing trend is the movement towards treatment-based initiatives and specialization, such as drug treatment courts, mental health courts and domestic violence courts. Government is supportive of communities becoming more involved with the youth justice system at the local level.

Organized crime is evolving and expanding and this growth is facilitated by technology and globalization. While modern technology has facilitated the rapid movement of people, capital and information, it is also making it much more difficult and costly for police to detect and investigate organized criminal activities. The challenges for the ministry will be to partner with national and international enforcement agencies to produce a credible response to complex global economic and organized crime.

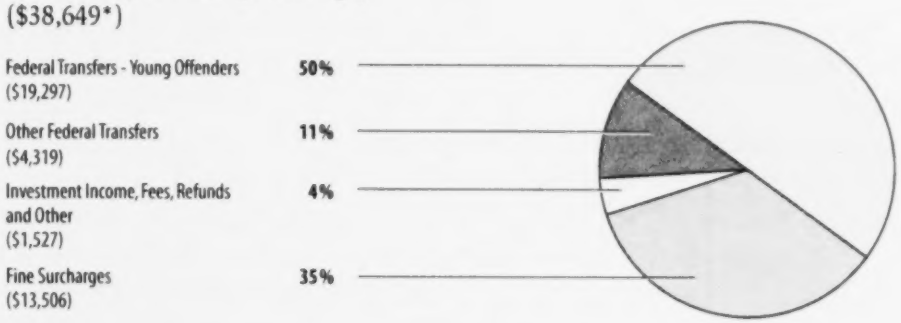
# Highlights – Performance at a Glance

| Goals | Measure | Target | Result |
|---|---|---|---|
| Promote safe communities in Alberta | Public perception of safety in the home (pg 24) | 95% | 96% of Albertans feel "very safe" to "somewhat safe" in their own homes. |
| | Public perception of safety in the neighbourhood (pg 25) | 80% | 77% of Albertans indicated that they felt comfortable in their own neighbourhood. |
| | Victimization rate (pg 27) | 21% | 25% of Albertans reported that they were victims of crime in the past year. |
| | Crime rate: violent crime and property crime (pg 28) | Canadian rate (property - 3,960; violent - 965) | In 2002, Alberta's violent crime rate was 1,077 per one hundred thousand population. This is 11.6% above the Canadian rate. In 2002, Alberta's property crime rate was 4,663 per one hundred thousand population. This is 17.8% above the Canadian rate. |
| | Public satisfaction with policing (pg 30) | 80% | 77% of Albertans reported that they were satisfied with policing in the province. |
| Provide services to victims and work with Alberta Justice to ensure victims have a more meaningful role in the criminal justice system | Satisfaction with services provided to applicants for victim financial benefits (pg 32) | 3.95 | Respondents indicated an overall score of 4.04 out of five that they were satisfied with the various services they received. |
| | Access to victim service units (pg 33) | 85% | 94% of Alberta police services or RCMP detachments have or have access to a victim service unit. |
| | Number of victim service initiatives (pg 34) | 190 | In 2002/03, Alberta Solicitor General supported 218 victim service initiatives. |

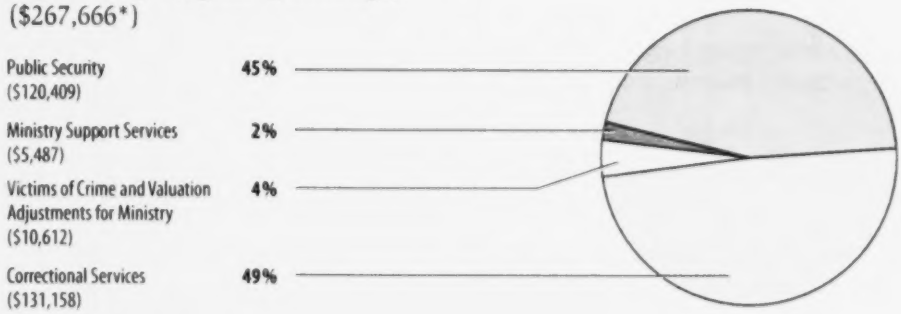
| Goals | Measure | Target | Result |
|---|---|---|---|
| Facilitate the rehabilitation of offenders | Outcome of correctional sanctions: successful completion of young offender probation dispositions (pg 35) | 60% | 60% of young offenders dispositions were successfully completed. |
| | Outcome of correctional sanctions: successful completion of adult probation sentences (pg 36) | 70% | 66% of adult probation dispositions were successfully completed. |
| | Percent of offenders involved in work, education, treatment or life management programs (pg 37) | 90% | 84% of offenders were involved in work, education, treatment and life management programs. |
| | Number of hours of community service (pg 39) | 1,000,000 | In 2002/03, offenders completed a total of 827,899 hours of community service work. |
| Ensure secure and efficient custody, community supervision and transportation of offenders | Successful completion of temporary absence supervision (pg 40) | 98.5% | 99.6% of offenders successfully completed their temporary absence supervision. |
| | Per diem cost for housing adult offenders in a correctional facility (pg 41) | To be among the four jurisdictions that have the lowest cost per diem per offender in Canada | The per diem cost for housing an adult offender in a provincial correctional facility was $95.62. This is the second lowest cost per diem/per offender in Canada. *Note: The latest data available is for 2000/01.* |
| | Number of escape incidents from secure custody (pg 43) | 0 | In 2002/03, there were no escape incidents from secure custody or during transport. |
| | Successful transportation of prisoners to court (pg 44) | 85% | 100% of Court and Prisoner Services transports were on time for court appearances. |

# Highlights – Financial

**Revenue by Source** (percentage)
($38,649*)




**Expenses by Program** (percentage)
($267,666*)




*Dollar amounts are shown in thousands

## Analysis of Key Activities

Alberta Solicitor General spent 2002/03 focused on reviewing its core businesses – corrections, policing, and victims. At the same time there was a lot of emphasis on finding ways to protect Alberta communities from the threat of terrorism and Alberta children from high-risk offenders.

### Public consultations

*Corrections review*

- In May 2002, a Government MLA Corrections Review Committee was put together to examine Alberta's corrections programs to ensure they meet the needs of community and staff safety, offender rehabilitation, and cost effectiveness.
- The Government MLA committee presented its report to the Solicitor General in December 2002. The government is now carefully reviewing the report.

*Policing review*

- The Government MLA Policing Review Report, including 35 recommendations, was released to the public in July 2002, and generated a substantial amount of public interest. There were close to 200 responses to the report and its recommendations.
- In November 2002, in response to some of the public and stakeholder responses, the Government MLA committee submitted a supplement to their original report. This report modified and withdrew a number of their earlier recommendations.
- The government is now reviewing the original and supplemental report's recommendations.

*Policing standards*

- The draft Alberta policing standards manual has been further reviewed and refined during 2002/03.
- Implementation of the policing standards is awaiting government approval.

*Victims of crime legislation, programs and services review*

- The review of legislation, programs and services for victims of crime was initiated in April 2002 with a province wide consultation. The purpose of the review was to develop a ten-year vision for victims' programs and services in Alberta, and provide a more meaningful role for victims in the criminal justice system.
- The report of the Government MLA review committee was submitted to the Solicitor General, and is being taken through the formal government review and approval process.

*Pawnshop legislation*

- The Alberta Association of Chiefs of Police (AACP) proposed the Alberta Solicitor General develop provincial legislation establishing a standardized electronic transaction reporting system for all pawnshops and second hand dealers. The ministry sent letters to all the businesses in the industry asking for their feedback on the proposal.
- The department received 46 responses and is reviewing those submissions. Once the review is complete, the department will consult with the AACP to incorporate the feedback into a framework for the proposed legislation.

## Program initiatives

*AMBER alert*

- Alberta Solicitor General introduced Canada's first AMBER Alert program in December 2002 in conjunction with Municipal Affairs. AMBER Alert is a voluntary, cooperative program between law enforcement agencies and local broadcasters to send an emergency warning to the public when a child has been abducted and a life is in grave danger.
- AMBER Alerts will be sent to broadcasters over Emergency Management Alberta's Emergency Public Warning System, the same system that provides immediate notice of impending floods or serious storms.
- An AMBER Alert was not issued in Alberta during the reporting period.

*High-risk offender web site*

- A new high-risk offender web site was introduced in May 2002 to help protect children and other vulnerable Albertans by identifying convicted offenders who present a risk of significant harm to the community.
- The web pages include information and photographs of offenders about whom police have issued a public notification.
- Offenders do not remain on the web site indefinitely. Their name will be removed if they are offence-free for one year and if they are no longer under any form of court-ordered supervision.

*Criminal Intelligence Service Alberta web site*

- The Criminal Intelligence Service Alberta (CISA) web site was launched in late March 2003. The site contains CISA annual reports, public surveys, descriptions of numerous joint operations, links to member police services and answers to frequently asked questions about CISA and organized crime.
- CISA is a partnership between the Alberta Solicitor General and Alberta law enforcement agencies to collect and share criminal intelligence, conduct data analysis, conduct threat assessments of organized crime in the province, provide specialized police training, and support joint forces opertaions.

*Counter-terrorism process*

- In November 2002, the counter-terrorism process was introduced in conjunction with Municipal Affairs at the first ever Alberta Crisis Management Conference.
- The counter-terrorism process is designed to call on the resources of all orders of government, law enforcement, fire, health, other first responders and industry, to protect Albertans from acts of terrorism.
- The strategy has been designed in response to the events of September 11, 2001 and recommendations from the Ministerial Task Force on Security established by the Honourable Premier Ralph Klein and led by the Honourable Halvar Jonson.

*G8 Summit Security Planning*

- Alberta Solicitor General oversaw the province's security interests by working with several security forces and the security-planning group to ensure appropriate security measures were in place for the G8 Summit in Kananaskis Country, and that the federal government had made a firm commitment to reimburse security-related costs to the province.

*Victim advocate training manual*

- After two years of development a training manual was implemented to help Alberta volunteers to better assist victims of crime.
- The manual was designed in response to one of the core recommendations of the Alberta Summit on Justice in 1999.
- The manual provides comprehensive training on how to treat victims of crime with courtesy, compassion, and respect.

## Legislative Change

*Corrections Amendment Act*

- Legislation amending the *Corrections Act* was introduced in early March 2003. The *Corrections Amendment Act*, Bill 26, introduced random drug testing and holds offenders accountable for their actions while they are incarcerated in provincially run correctional facilities.
- Highlights of the proposed legislation include introducing random drug testing, and zero tolerance for drug use or possession and gang related activity. The amendments also include loss of remission as a required consideration by correctional centre disciplinary boards in addition to any other penalty.

# RESULTS ANALYSIS

## Deputy Minister's Message

Alberta Solicitor General plays a lead role in support of the Government goal of ensuring that Alberta's communities remain safe places to live, work and raise families. The ministry's efforts in achieving this overarching goal as well as the objectives set out in our 2002-05 Business Plan are documented in this report.

This has been a challenging year for the ministry as we launched comprehensive reviews of our legislation and programs for victims of crime, corrections programs, and policing in Alberta. The results of these consultations will help to shape our future strategic priorities, ensuring that our programs and services are responsive to community needs, effective in achieving outcomes, and continue to be among the most cost-effective in Canada.

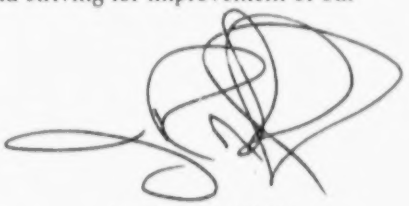
In response to the recommendations from the Ministerial Task Force on Security established by Honourable Ralph Klein, Premier of the province of Alberta and led by Honourable, Halvar Jonson, the ministry established a new counter-terrorism process that will call upon the resources of all orders of government, law enforcement, fire, health, other first responders and industry, to protect Albertans from acts of terrorism.

To ensure the safety of Alberta's children, we implemented the first province-wide AMBER Alert system in Canada. AMBER Alert is a voluntary, cooperative program between law enforcement agencies and local broadcasters to send an emergency warning to the public when a child has been abducted and a life is in grave danger. In addition, a new high-risk offender web site helps protect children and other vulnerable Albertans by identifying convicted offenders who present a risk of significant harm to the community.

Our partnerships with communities continue to be enhanced through our grant funding programs to organizations helping victims of crime, and support for crime prevention efforts under the National Crime Prevention Strategy. Community-based strategies are the most effective mechanism for reducing crime, increasing community safety and awareness of the root causes of crime.

Our performance results demonstrate that while we have achieved positive results, there is more that needs to be done to ensure that Alberta's communities are safe and secure. When asked in our public survey, 25 per cent of Albertans reported that they had been a victim of a crime in the past year. And while 77 per cent of Albertans feel very or somewhat comfortable walking alone at night in their neighbourhood, 21 per cent of Albertans feel unsafe.

This year's annual report demonstrates the creativity and dedication of our staff and partners in effectively managing our resources and striving for improvement of our programs and services.



J.R. (Jim) Nichols
Deputy Solicitor General

## Core Business

### Solicitor General - Expense by Core Business

(thousands of dollars)

| EXPENSE | 2002-03 Budget | 2002-03 Actual | 2001-02 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Core Business** | | | |
| Corrections | 131,282 | 134,357 | 123,659 |
| Policing, Crime Prevention and Security Services | 126,983 | 123,345 | 119,341 |
| Victims Services | 10,021 | 9,964 | 13,265 |
| **MINISTRY EXPENSE** | **268,286** | **267,666** | **256,265** |

*Corrections*: providing effective and efficient security and supervision of offenders to enhance public safety while offering help for the offenders to become law-abiding citizens.

*Policing, Crime Prevention and Security Services*: Promoting safe communities in Alberta by ensuring adequate and effective policing, promotion of crime prevention activities and provision of security to elected officials, government personnel, the judiciary and members of the public attending government functions or facilities.

*Victims Services*: ensuring victims are treated with dignity and respect and that they receive information about programs and services, support during the criminal justice process and that eligible victims receive prompt financial benefits.

AUDITOR GENERAL
*Alberta*

## Report of the Auditor General on the Results of Applying Specified Auditing Procedures to Performance Information

To the Members of the Legislative Assembly

In connection with the Ministry of the Solicitor General's performance information included in the *2002-2003 Annual Report of the Ministry of the Solicitor General* I have:

1. Agreed information from an external organization to reports from the organization.

2. Agreed information from reports that originated from organizations included in the consolidated financial statements of the Ministry to source reports. In addition, I tested the procedures used to compile the underlying data into the source reports.

3. Checked that the presentation of results is consistent with the stated methodology.

4. Checked that the results presented are comparable to stated targets, and information presented in prior years.

5. Checked that the key measures, as well as targets, agree to and include results for all of the measures presented in Budget 2002.

As a result of applying the above procedures, I found no exceptions. These procedures, however, do not constitute an audit and therefore I express no opinion on the performance information included in the *2002-2003 Annual Report of the Ministry of the Solicitor General*.

FCA
Auditor General

Edmonton, Alberta
August 20, 2003

# Goals and Measures

## GOAL ONE **Promote safe communities in Alberta**

Albertans tell us they want peaceful communities where they can live, work and raise families in safety and security without fear of crime or victimization. While each goal is important, virtually everything Alberta Solicitor General does is tested against the goal of safe communities.

### KEY MEASURE 1
### Public Perception of Safety in the Home

#### PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

The vast majority of Albertans feel safe in their own home. Respondents with annual incomes over $60,000, married respondents and those respondents with a university education felt the safest. Those feeling somewhat less safe than others included, victims of crime and those from middle income households.

#### KEY MEASURE

| | |
|---|---|
| *Public Perception of Safety in the Home* | The results of the 2003 Alberta Justice and Alberta Solicitor General Public Opinion Survey indicate that 96 per cent of Albertans said they feel very safe (69 per cent) or somewhat safe (27 per cent) in their own home. This is down from 99 per cent in 2002, but exceeded this year's target of 95 per cent. |

#### DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Safety in the home is a direct measure of the public's perception of the ministry's success at achieving the goal of safe communities. To be contributing members of society, Albertans must feel safe and secure in their homes and communities.

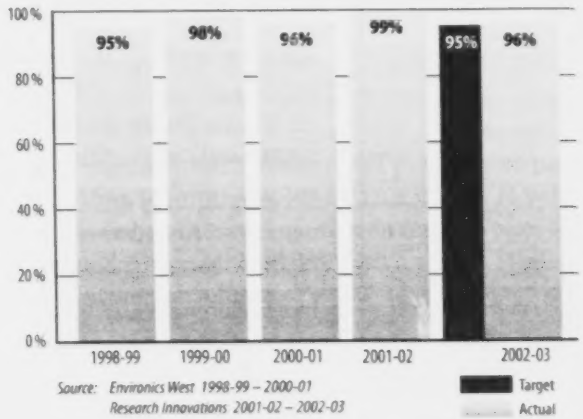
Although the 2002/03 result of 96 per cent represents a decrease from the 99 per cent achieved a year earlier, the 2003 result is generally in line with results of previous surveys.

Respondents were also asked how worried they felt about their safety from crime when alone in their home in the evening or at night. Most (73 per cent) said they were not at all worried. Only one per cent of respondents reported feeling very worried. Twenty six per cent were somewhat worried.

GOAL ONE **Promote safe communities in Alberta**

Public Perception of Safety in the Home

*The percentage of Albertans who feel "somewhat safe" to "very safe" in their own homes*




For methodology related to this measure see page 77.

## KEY MEASURE 2
## Public Perception of Safety in the Neighbourhood

### PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Most Albertans feel comfortable walking alone at night in their neighbourhood. The respondents who felt the most comfortable were males, those with incomes over $60,000, married respondents, and those living in rural areas. Respondents identifying lower comfort levels included residents of Edmonton and Calgary compared to those from smaller cities, who in turn were less comfortable than those from rural areas, those from households with $20,000-$30,000 annually, victims, females and singles.

### KEY MEASURE

*Public Perception of Safety in the Neighbourhood*

The results of the 2002/03 Alberta Justice and Alberta Solicitor General Public Opinion Survey indicate that 77 per cent of Albertans said they are very (48 per cent) or somewhat (29 per cent) comfortable walking alone at night in their neighbourhood. This represents a decrease from the 81 per cent achieved in 2001/02. The target for this year was 80 per cent.

GOAL ONE **Promote safe communities in Alberta**

## DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Similar to safety in the home, safety in the neighbourhood is a direct measure of the public's perception of the ministry's success at achieving our goal of safe communities. To be contributing members of society, Albertans must feel safe and secure in their homes and communities.

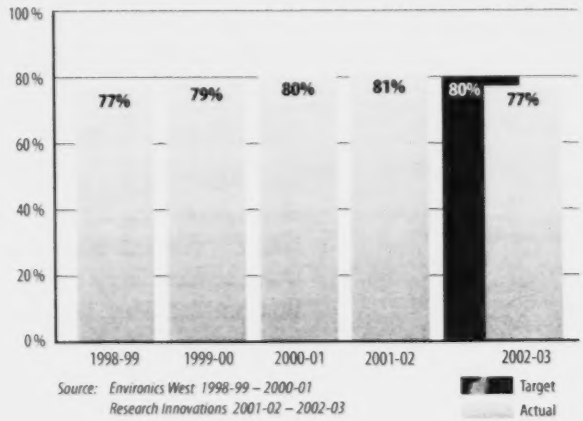
Between 2001/02 and 2002/03 there was a decline from 81 per cent to 77 per cent in the number of Albertans who say they feel very or somewhat comfortable walking alone at night in their neighbourhoods.

In addition, in 2002/03 there was a small increase from 2001/02 in the percentage of Albertans who believe crime in their neighbourhood has increased (to 34 per cent from 31 per cent). This figure is still down significantly from the 42 per cent in 2000/01.

Public perception of safety is strongly influenced by media coverage of crime and current events.

**Public Perception of Safety in the Neighbourhood**

*The percentage of Albertans who feel "somewhat comfortable" to "very comfortable" walking alone at night in their neighbourhood*




*Source: Environics West 1998-99 – 2000-01*
*Research Innovations 2001-02 – 2002-03*

For methodology related to this measure see page 77.

GOAL ONE **Promote safe communities in Alberta**

## KEY MEASURE 3
## Victimization Rate

### PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

When asked how many times they have been a victim of crime in the past year, 25 per cent of Albertans said they had been a victim at least once. Young adults, 18 to 24 years of age, were the most likely to say they have been a victim of crime in the past year. Adults 65 years of age or older were least likely to say they have been a victim. Single people were more likely to have been a victim than others.

### KEY MEASURE

| | |
|---|---|
| *Victimization Rate* | The results of the 2003 Alberta Justice and Alberta Solicitor General Public Opinion Survey indicate that 25 per cent of Albertans have been a victim at least once in the past year. This is consistent with last year's result of 25 per cent, however, the target was 21 per cent. |

### DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Albertans tell us that they want peaceful and orderly communities where they can live, work and raise families in safety and security without fear of crime or victimization. To this end, Alberta Solicitor General is committed to promoting safe communities in Alberta. Victimization rate is a necessary adjunct to our crime rate measure because of the high level of unreported crime. A victimization survey such as that conducted by Alberta Solicitor General captures crime numbers not reported to police, in addition to those that are reported.

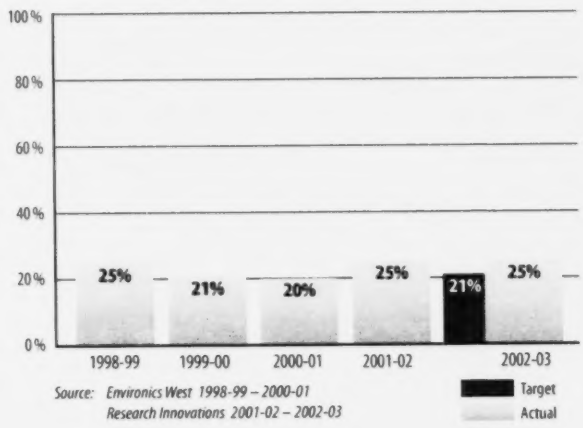
In 2000, 21 per cent of respondents said they had been a victim of one or more crimes and, in 2001, 20 per cent said they had been a victim. In 2002, the victimization rate rose to 25 per cent and remained constant at that figure in 2003. Much of this increase could be attributed to differences in the samples of Albertans who participated in the surveys, rather than to an actual increase in crime victimization.

GOAL ONE **Promote safe communities in Alberta**

In 2002 and again in 2003, quotas were established based on Statistics Canada census data to ensure the final sample was representative by region and, within each region, by gender and age. In the previous surveys, quotas were not set for age. As a consequence, the 2002 and 2003 survey samples had higher proportions of respondents who were 18 to 34 years of age compared to 2000 and 2001. As younger adults are more likely to be victimized, their increased representation in 2002 and 2003 samples may explain much of the increase in the overall victimization rate.

Victimization Rate

*The percentage of Albertans who have reported being a victim of crime in the past year*




*Source: Environics West 1998-99 – 2000-01*
*Research Innovations 2001-02 – 2002-03*

For methodology related to this measure see page 77.

## KEY MEASURE 4
## Crime Rate: Violent Crime and Property Crime

### PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Alberta's violent and property crime rates remained above the national rate in 2002.

### KEY MEASURE

*Crime Rate: Violent Crime and Property Crime*

In 2002, Alberta's violent crime rate was 1,077 per one hundred thousand population. This represents a decrease of 2.1% from 2001, however, is above the targeted Canadian rate by 11.6 per cent.

In 2002, Alberta's property crime rate was 4,663 per one hundred thousand population, up 5.7 per cent from the 2001 rate. Alberta's property crime rate is above the targeted Canadian rate by 17.8 per cent.

GOAL ONE **Promote safe communities in Alberta**

## DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Unlike victimization, which measures both reported and unreported crime; crime rate is the official measure of police-reported crime. The ministry acknowledges the public's expectations of the department in reducing crime rate, even though there are many factors that contribute to the outcome of this measure that are beyond the ministry's control.

While Alberta's violent crime rate was above the Canadian rate in 2002, the gap between them narrowed. The Alberta rate decreased by 2.1 per cent, while the Canadian rate decreased by 1.6 per cent. The gap between Alberta's property crime rate and the Canadian rate widened, however, as Canada's rate decreased by 0.8 per cent and Alberta's rate increased by 5.7 per cent.

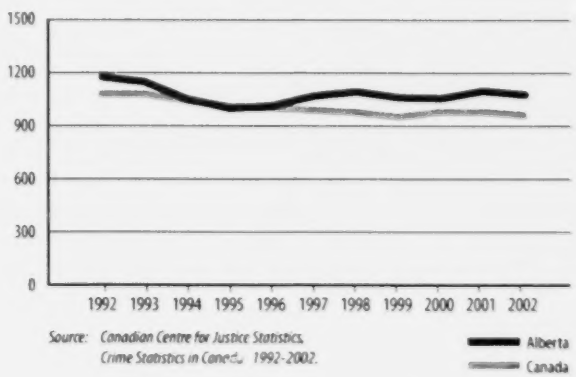
In Alberta in 2002, the decrease in the rate of violent crime was driven by a 5 per cent decline in the rate of robberies and 4.2 per cent in sexual assaults. The increase in property crime was driven by a 4.6 per cent increase in the rate of break-ins and a 7 per cent increase in thefts.

The ministry acknowledges the public's expectations of the department in reducing crime rate, even though there are many factors that contribute to the outcome of this measure that are beyond the ministry's control. The measure is influenced by educational achievement, population demographics and economic conditions.

Crime rates traditionally have been higher in western Canadian provinces, including Alberta. There are a number of possible explanations for this. Alberta has a younger more mobile population and a higher proportion of aboriginal people than most other Canadian jurisdictions. These population groups tend to be over-represented as both offenders and as victims of crime. Although above the national rates, Alberta's property and violent crime rates remain the lowest in western Canada.

Crime Rate: Violent Crime

*The rate (per 100,000 pop) of violent crime as reported by police*

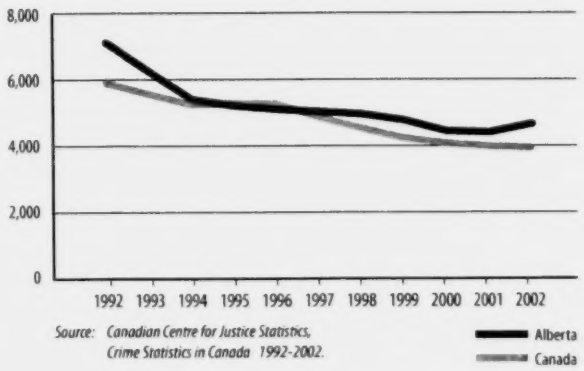



*Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Crime Statistics in Canada, 1992-2002.*

GOAL ONE **Promote safe communities in Alberta**

Crime Rate: Property Crime

*The rate (per 100,000 pop) of property crime as reported by police*




For methodology related to this measure see page 77.

## KEY MEASURE 5
## Public Satisfaction with Policing

### PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

The vast majority of Albertans are satisfied with policing in Alberta. Respondents aged 65 or older are significantly more satisfied with policing than others. Those feeling less satisfied include rural respondents, victims of crime and those aged 18-24 years.

### KEY MEASURE

*Public Satisfaction with Policing*

The results of the 2003 Alberta Justice and Alberta Solicitor General Public Opinion Survey indicate that 77 per cent of Albertans are satisfied with policing. This represents a decline in overall satisfaction with policing in Alberta when compared to 82 per cent in 2002. The target was 80 per cent.

### DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Another measure to assess the ministry's success at promoting safe communities in Alberta is the satisfaction Albertans have with the level of policing in the province. Policing plays a key role in achieving the goal of safe communities. This measure allows the ministry to evaluate the public's satisfaction with this important core business function. Policing issues are of great interest to taxpayers and the public, and are an important priority for the ministry.

Public confidence in the ministry and provincial policing services is affected by fear of crime and experience with victimization.

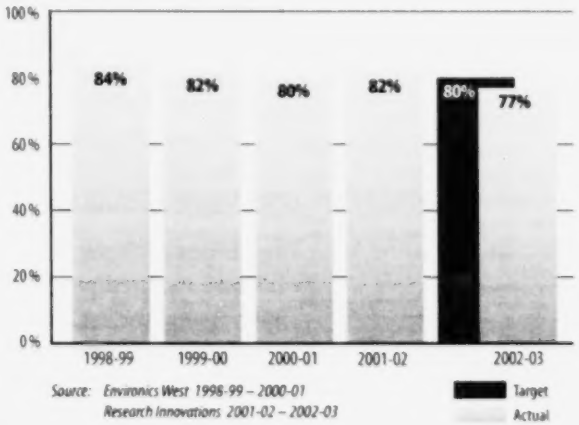
GOAL ONE **Promote safe communities in Alberta**

Our survey found people who have no recent victimization experience and persons comfortable with their overall personal safety have the most positive views of policing in Alberta. In addition, age plays an important role. Increasing the number of youth sampled in the survey in the past two years appears to have negatively impacted the satisfaction with policing results. Satisfaction with policing increases with age. Youth 18-24 are less satisfied with policing (72 per cent somewhat to very satisfied) than seniors (88 per cent somewhat to very satisfied).

Survey respondents were asked to rate how well their local police service was doing in providing various services (being approachable and easy to talk to, ensuring the safety of citizens of the area, enforcing the laws, supplying information to the public on ways to reduce crime and promptly responding to calls). Most Albertans thought their local police service was doing a good or average job in providing all five services. Only a minority (7 per cent to 12 per cent) gave their local police service a poor rating on each of the various services.

Public Satisfaction with Policing

*The percentage of Albertans who feel "somewhat satisfied" to "very satisfied" with policing in Alberta*




For methodology related to this measure see page 77.

## GOAL TWO **Provide services to victims and work with Alberta Justice to ensure victims have a more meaningful role in the criminal justice system**

Recognizing the needs of the victim in the criminal justice system helps restore the balance of society in a humane and fair way, and is an important goal of our justice system. Alberta Solicitor General is committed to providing effective services to victims of crime and expanding the role of the victim in the criminal justice system.

### KEY MEASURE 1
### Satisfaction with Services Provided to Applicants for Victim Financial Benefits

#### PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

The majority of applicants for Victim Financial Benefits are satisfied with the services received within the justice system.

#### KEY MEASURE

| | |
|---|---|
| *Satisfaction with Services Provided to Applicants for Victim Financial Benefits* | In 2002/03, Financial Benefits Program applicants reported, by an overall score of 4.04 out of five, that they were satisfied with the various services they received. This result is down 0.04 from 4.08 last year, but exceeds the target of 3.95. |

#### DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

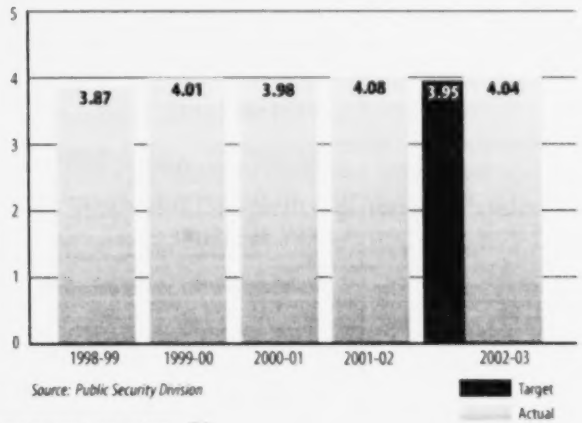
The *Victims of Crime Act* provides for financial benefits to be paid to eligible individuals who have incurred physical or emotional injury as a result of violent crime in Alberta. Those injured during a crime may be eligible for a one-time financial benefit based on the severity of injuries sustained. This program does not cover property damage or loss due to crime. When the crime results in death, dependants of the victim may be eligible for financial benefits. Likewise, a legal guardian may apply on behalf of minors or dependent adults.

Those applying for financial benefits are asked to rate matters such as the helpfulness of their referring agency and the helpfulness of the overall service provided to them in the justice system. The majority of applicants who have suffered injury as a result of a crime are satisfied with the services they receive.

GOAL TWO **Provide services to victims and work with Alberta Justice to ensure victims have a more meaningful role in the criminal justice system**

Satisfaction with Services Provided to Applicants for Victim Financial Benefits

*Satisfaction rate (based on a 5-point rating scale) with services provided to applicants for victim financial benefits*




*Source: Public Security Division*

For methodology related to this measure see page 78.

## KEY MEASURE 2
## Access to Victim Service Units

### PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

The majority of Alberta police services or RCMP detachments have or have access to a victim service unit.

### KEY MEASURE

| | |
|---|---|
| *Access to Victim Service Units* | In 2002/03, 94 per cent of Alberta police services or RCMP detachments have their own or have access to a victim service unit. This result exceeds the target of 85 per cent. |

### DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This is a new key measure.

Groups and organizations that are supported by their community to provide programs and services that benefit victims of crime during their involvement with the criminal justice process are eligible to apply for funding from the ministry. Priority funding is given to police based volunteer programs. A network of Victim Service Units has been established to follow-up the initial police response and provide assistance to victims as their cases proceed through the criminal justice system.

Opportunities for the expansion of victim service units still exist in more rural areas of the province.

For methodology related to this measure see page 78.

GOAL TWO **Provide services to victims and work with Alberta Justice to ensure victims have a more meaningful role in the criminal justice system**

## KEY MEASURE 3
## Number of Victim Service Initiatives

### PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

In 2002/03, Alberta Solicitor General increased its support for victim service initiatives.

### KEY MEASURE

| | |
|---|---|
| *Number of Victim Service Initiatives* | In 2002/03, Alberta Solicitor General supported 218 victim service initiatives. This exceeded the target of 190. |

### DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This is a new key measure. Formerly all community initiatives were counted in the measures titled *Number of Alberta community initiatives that work in partnership with Alberta Solicitor General*. The new measure reflects those initiatives specifically providing services to victims of crime.

Services provided to victims can include intervention and support, information about their case and criminal justice proceedings; information about medical, legal and social services that can help; referrals to other community agencies; and courtroom orientation and accompaniment. These programs also provide victims of crime with information and assistance in completing victim impact statements, requesting restitution and applying for financial benefits. Police based programs provide a continuum of services to victims from the time of first response by police to the disposition of the case by the courts, and provide services in accordance with provincial guidelines.

The type of assistance most frequently provided is information. Intervention, which includes crisis response, notification of next of kin or practical assistance at a crime scene, is the second most common type of assistance provided, followed by referrals to other agencies. Courtroom support is provided less often.

For methodology related to this measure see page 79.

## GOAL THREE **Facilitate the rehabilitation of offenders**

When an individual engages in criminal activity, it is to the advantage of all Albertans that the individual be held accountable and encouraged to become a law-abiding member of society. While the onus for change rests with the individual, it is believed that change can be facilitated by providing offenders with assistance and opportunities that promote positive and productive behaviour.

### KEY MEASURE 1
### Outcome of Correctional Sanctions: Successful Completion of Young Offender Probation Dispositions

#### PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

The percentage of successful completion of young offender probation dispositions remained constant over the course of the 2002/03 fiscal year.

#### KEY MEASURE

| | |
|---|---|
| *Outcome of Correctional Sanctions: Successful Completion of Young Offender Probation Dispositions* | In 2002/03, the percentage of successful completion of young offender probation dispositions was 60 per cent. This is down from 62 per cent in 2001/02, but achieved the 60 per cent target. |

#### DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This measures the successful completion of a period of supervision in the community by youths as ordered by the courts under conditions prescribed in a probation order.

Reviewing the percentage of successful completion of young offender probation dispositions allows the ministry to enhance efficiency of correctional services and assess the effectiveness of correctional programming offered in a community setting.

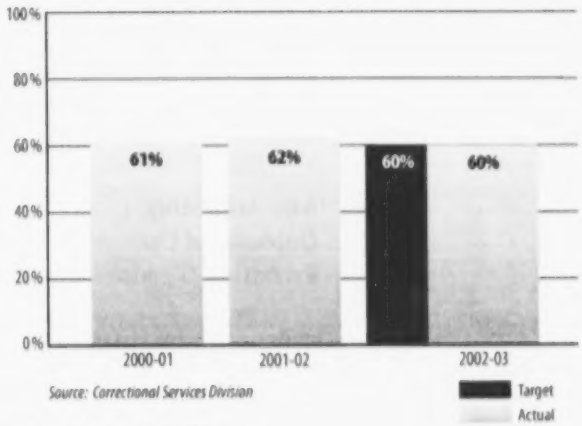
A successful probation disposition termination is one where the offender responds well to correctional supervision and does not lapse into further criminal behaviour while subject to correctional intervention.

While the ministry works towards high compliance by offenders with court orders, history shows that a number of influences upon an offender's behaviour during the period he or she is under supervision can impact the actual rate of compliance. It is important to note, the courts select those offenders to be supervised in the community under probation dispositions; the role of community corrections is to enforce the orders or report non-compliance.

GOAL THREE **Facilitate the rehabilitation of offenders**

Outcome of Correctional Sanctions: Successful Completion of Young Offender Probation Dispositions

*The percentage of supervision cases that were successfully completed*




For methodology related to this measure see page 79.

## KEY MEASURE 2
## Outcome of Correctional Sanctions: Successful Completion of Adult Probation Sentences

### PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

The percentage of successful completion of adult offender probation dispositions has remained consistent throughout the 2002/03 fiscal year.

### KEY MEASURE

| | |
|---|---|
| *Outcome of Correctional Sanctions: Successful Completion of Adult Probation Sentences* | In 2002/03, the successful completion of adult offender probation dispositions was 66 per cent. The result in 2001/02 was 69 per cent. The target for 2002/03 was 70 per cent. |

### DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The percentage of supervision cases that were successfully completed measures the successful completion of a period of supervision in the community by adults as ordered by the courts under conditions prescribed in a probation order.

Reviewing the percentage of successful supervision completions allows the ministry to enhance efficiency of correctional services and assess the effectiveness of correctional programming offered in a community setting.

A successful probation disposition termination is one where the offender responds well to correctional supervision and does not lapse into further criminal behaviour while subject to correctional intervention.

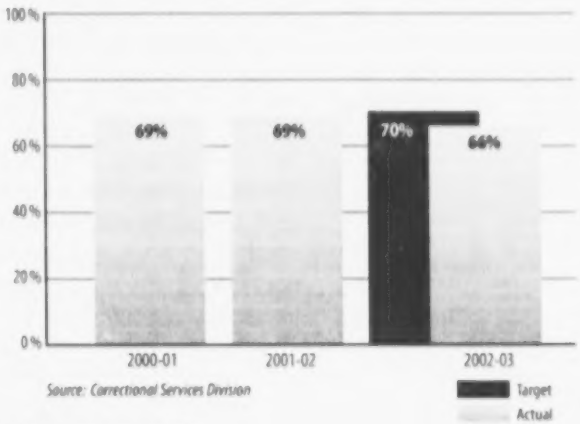
GOAL THREE **Facilitate the rehabilitation of offenders**

The lowest level achieved was 64 per cent in both October and November 2002. The highest level achieved was 69 per cent in September 2002.

While the ministry works towards high compliance by offenders with court orders, history shows that a number of influences upon an offender's behaviour during the period he or she is under supervision can impact the actual rate of compliance. It is important to note that the courts select those offenders to be supervised in the community under probation dispositions; the role of community corrections is to enforce the orders or report non-compliance.

**Outcome of Correctional Sanctions: Successful Completion of Adult Probation Sentences**

*The percentage of supervision cases that were successfully completed*




*Source: Correctional Services Division*

For methodology related to this measure see page 80.

## KEY MEASURE 3
## Per Cent of Offenders Involved in Work, Education, Treatment or Life Management Programs

### PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

The percentage of offenders involved in work, education, treatment or life management programs increased in the 2002/03 fiscal year.

### KEY MEASURE

*Per Cent of Offenders Involved in Work, Education, Treatment or Life Management Programs*

During the fiscal year, an average of 84 per cent of offenders were involved in work, education, treatment and life management programs. This represents an increase from the 80 per cent achieved in 2001/02. The target for 2002/03 was 90 per cent.

GOAL THREE **Facilitate the rehabilitation of offenders**

## DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

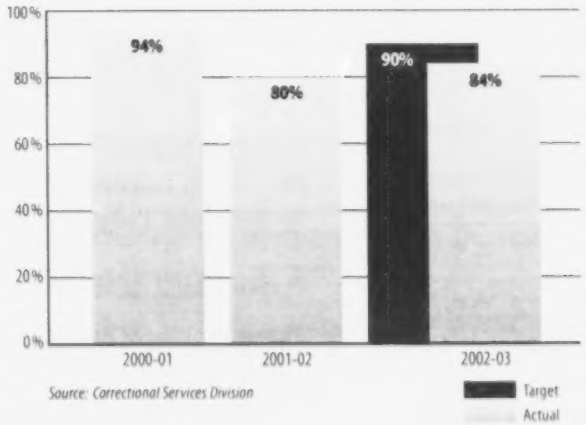
This measure reflects the percentage of sentenced adult offenders and sentenced and remanded young offenders involved in work, education and life management programs. These activities are important in preparing offenders for successful integration into the community.

Generally, the percentage of offenders involved in work, education, treatment or life management programs is highest at adult correctional centres and young offender centres. Some adult offenders at remand centres are awaiting transfer to other facilities following sentencing and do not participate in programs until they reach their destinations.

During the month of June, Calgary Correctional Centre was temporarily closed for the G8 conference and the offenders moved to another facility operated by Correctional Service of Canada. During that month, the percentage of offenders involved in work, education, treatment and life management programs at that centre declined to 8 per cent. Offenders were transferred back during July, and the percentage of offenders involved in work, education, treatment and life management programs at that centre did not return to normal levels until August. The centre accounts for 25 per cent of offenders in custody at adult correctional centres.

**Per Cent of Offenders Involved in Work, Education, Treatment or Life Management Programs**

*The percentage of incarcerated offenders involved in provincial work, education or life management programs*




*Source: Correctional Services Division*

For methodology related to this measure see page 80.

GOAL THREE **Facilitate the rehabilitation of offenders**

## KEY MEASURE 4
## Number of Hours of Community Service

### PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

In 2002/03, the number of hours of community service performed by offenders in custody was relatively consistent with the result achieved in the previous year.

### KEY MEASURE

| | |
|---|---|
| *Number of Hours of Community Service* | In 2002/03, adult and young offenders completed a total of 827,899 hours of community service work. This is down slightly from 883,475 hours in 2001/02. This year's target was 1 million hours of community service work. |

### DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Community service work is a program that provides offenders with an opportunity to contribute to their communities and to learn positive work habits.

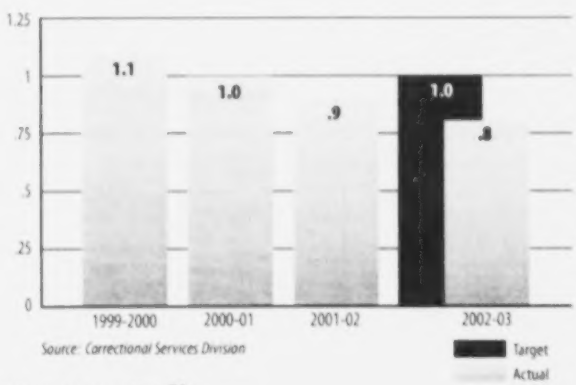
Due to the risks involved, only minimum-security offenders at adult centres can work on community service projects outside the centres and in work camps. The average number of minimum-security adult offenders in provincial correction centres for this fiscal year was 13 per cent lower than during the previous fiscal year.

Economic factors can play a significant factor in the number of community service work hours performed by offenders. This is because offenders may do community service work in lieu of paying fines. When economic conditions are good, offenders are more likely to pay fines than complete community service work.

Other factors include a declining young offender population, successful operation of the Alberta Justice fines collection units, and offenders no longer being able to satisfy fines for City of Calgary bylaw infractions through community service work.

Number of Hours of Community Service

*The number of hours of community service performed by offenders in custody who are housed in centres, camps and group homes, and by offenders serving their sentence in the community*




Source: Correctional Services Division

For methodology related to this measure see page 81.

## GOAL FOUR **Ensure secure and efficient custody, community supervision and transportation of offenders**

### KEY MEASURE 1
### Successful Completion of Temporary Absence Supervision

The provision of effective and efficient security, supervision and transportation of offenders is an essential component of ensuring Albertans' public safety.

### PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

The percentage of offenders successfully completing temporary absence supervision remained consistently high throughout the 2002/03 fiscal year, never falling below the target.

### KEY MEASURE

| | |
|---|---|
| *Successful Completion of Temporary Absence Supervision* | During the 2002/03 fiscal year, the successful completion of temporary absence supervision was 99.6 per cent, which is close to the 99.7 per cent result achieved a year earlier. This year's target of 98.5 per cent was again exceeded. |

### DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This measure reflects the percentage of offenders on temporary absence who do not incur a new charge while under supervision in the community as part of their sentences. The temporary absence program allows for the release, under supervision, of selected low-risk offenders, including intermittent sentenced offenders and fine defaulters. Offenders released under the temporary absence program are involved in work, rehabilitative programs, or community service work.

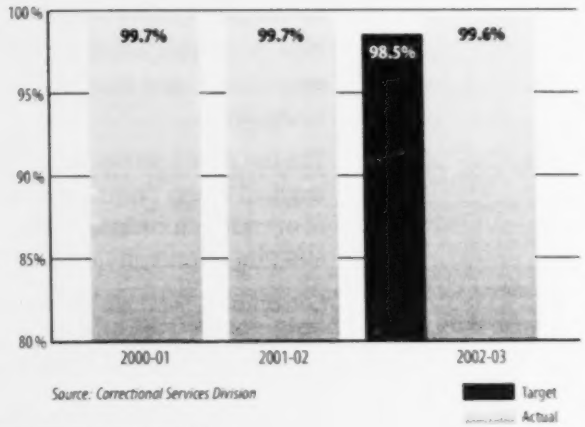
Successful completion of the temporary absence program indicates these offenders are satisfactorily managed in the community while they are involved in constructive activities there, and reflects the accuracy of the release decision.

In part, this measure assesses the ability of decision makers to make a correct determination of the offender's ability to remain in the community without becoming involved with further criminal activity for the duration of the sentence.

GOAL FOUR **Ensure secure and efficient custody, community supervision and transportation of offenders**

Successful Completion of Temporary Absence Supervision

*The percentage of offenders on temporary absence who do not incur a new criminal charge while under supervision*




*Source: Correctional Services Division*

For methodology related to this measure see page 81.

## KEY MEASURE 2
## Per Diem Cost for Housing Adult Offenders in a Correctional Facility

### PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Alberta has one of the lowest average costs per day per offender in Canada.

### KEY MEASURE

*Per Diem Cost for Housing Adult Offenders in a Correctional Facility*

In 2000/2001, the per diem cost for housing an adult offender in a provincial correctional facility was $95.62. This was the second lowest cost per diem per offender in Canada. The target was to be among the four jurisdictions that have the lowest cost per diem per offender in Canada.

### DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This is a new key measure.

The people of Alberta are best served when correctional services are provided in an efficient and cost effective manner. Being one of the lowest per diem cost jurisdictions in Canada indicates the ministry is managing adult correctional centres in a cost effective way.

GOAL FOUR **Ensure secure and efficient custody, community supervision and transportation of offenders**

In 2000/01, the latest year for which data is available, Alberta had a lower cost per diem for housing adult offenders than all jurisdictions except New Brunswick. The cost for New Brunswick was $88.08 per adult offender. The other two lowest cost jurisdictions were Quebec and Manitoba, at $115.10 per offender and $115.15 per offender respectively.

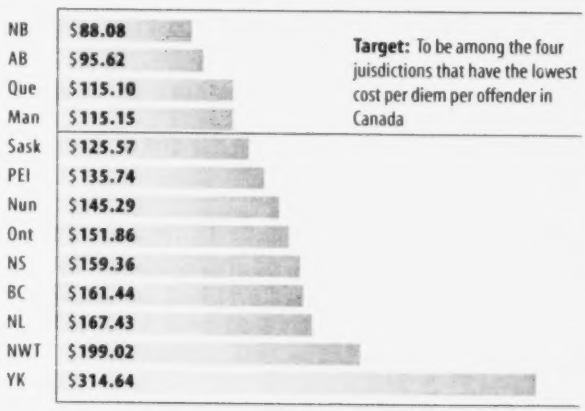
The per diem cost per offender is directly proportional to the number and cost of staff required to run provincial correctional facilities and inversely proportional to the number of offenders in custody. Other costs such as food, medical services and programming also play a factor in the cost of housing offenders.

Correctional Services has no control over the number of offenders sentenced to custody. Sentencing is a decision of the judiciary. When the number of offenders sentenced to custody declines, the average daily cost per offender can be expected to rise.

The results of negotiated settlements directly affect the manpower costs incurred to operate correctional centres. Also, the impact of absenteeism results in significant additional wage and overtime costs to meet operational requirements.

**Per Diem Cost for Housing Adult Offenders in a Correctional Facility**

*The average cost per day to house one adult inmate in a correctional facility*




*Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics*

For methodology related to this measure see page 81.

GOAL FOUR **Ensure secure and efficient custody, community supervision and transportation of offenders**

## KEY MEASURE 3
## Number of Escape Incidents from Secure Custody

### PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

This year's results are in line with this year's target: there were no escapes from secure custody.

### KEY MEASURE

| | |
|---|---|
| *Number of Escape Incidents from Secure Custody* | In 2002/2003, there were no escape incidents from secure custody or during transport, achieving the target. |

### DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This is a new key measure.

A primary goal of the ministry is to ensure offenders remain in custody when they are in a correctional facility or being transported to court. This measure reflects the success of the ministry in meeting this goal.

Courts may sentence an offender to a period of incarceration in a correctional facility, or an offender may be held on a remand warrant while awaiting trial.

Adult correctional and young offender facility staff were very vigilant in meeting this performance target during the year. Ongoing staff training, appropriate supervision of offenders, collecting and communicating relevant preventative security information, and effective operational policies and procedures work together to reduce the possibility of escape incidents.

For methodology related to this measure see page 82.

GOAL FOUR **Ensure secure and efficient custody, community supervision and transportation of offenders**

## KEY MEASURE 4
## Successful Transportation of Prisoners to Court

### PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

All prisoners transported by Security Operations in the province in 2002/03 were delivered on time for their court appearances to the satisfaction of the judiciary.

### KEY MEASURE

| | |
|---|---|
| *Successful Transportation of Prisoners to Court* | 100 per cent of Security Operations transports were on time for court appearances in 2002/03. That target for 2002/03 was 85 per cent. |

### DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This is a new measure.

Alberta Solicitor General is very successful in achieving on time court appearances. When identified by court officers, prisoners required to attend court in multiple court locations on the same day are usually rescheduled. Matters may be rescheduled to a later date or rearranged on the court list. Security Operations may also arrange special transfers of prisoners to ensure they meet court appearances. Communication between court officers in different jurisdictions allows for rescheduling of court appearances while maintaining jurisdiction on court matters.

For methodology related to this measure see page 82.

# Strategies and Accomplishments

The 2002-05 Solicitor General Business Plan outlines numerous strategies under four goals. Outlined below are our 2002-03 achievements toward these strategies.

## GOAL ONE **Promote safe communities in Alberta**

**Strategy 1.1**
***Promote the safety and security of Albertans in their communities by:***

- ***Working in partnership with Solicitor General Canada to develop an implementation plan for a National Sex Offender Registry.***
- ***Developing and implementing a high-risk offender web site.***

The purpose of a National Sex Offender Registry is to help protect children and other vulnerable groups from sex offenders and to enhance public safety, not only in Alberta, but across Canada. Time is of the essence for the police when tracking sex offenders and investigating crimes committed by them. A National Sex Offender Registry would help the police in these investigations by identifying all registered sex offenders living within a particular area. Bill C-23 was introduced in Parliament, creating the National Sex Offender Registry in December 2002. It has completed second reading and is now before the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights for review. The bill is lacking in several areas and these areas have been raised with the federal government. A separate bill including motions to amend Bill C-23 will be introduced to deal with those concerns. However, an outstanding concern is the lack of retroactivity in the proposed National Sex Offender Registry. The current bill calls for those sex offenders convicted on or after the date of proclamation be included in the National Sex Offender Registry. Representatives from Alberta Justice, Alberta Solicitor General and Manitoba Justice appeared before the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights on June 12, 2003 to raise the issue of retroactivity in the bill and other areas of concern. The Province of Ontario appeared before the committee on May 29, 2003 to express similar concerns.

The purpose of the high-risk offender web site is to help protect children and other vulnerable groups from high-risk offenders and to enhance public safety. The primary intent of the web site is to enable members of the public to take suitable precautionary measures and not to embark on any form of vigilante action. For the purpose of these web site postings, a person will be considered a high-risk offender when a Chief of Police or the Assistant Commissioner of the RCMP has determined that a person presents a "risk of significant harm" under Section 32 of the *Alberta Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (FOIP) and has notified the public through a news release. The announcement usually contains a physical description and photograph of the offender, information about the offences the offender has committed, the general area in which the offender resides, and a contact name at the appropriate police service. The web site postings will contain information from the news release and will be located in the Crime Prevention section of the Alberta Justice/Solicitor General

web site. Any person who has access to the Web will be able to access these high-risk offender web site postings. At the present time, the media releases distributed by the police appear in newspapers that are also available on the Web.

Policy amendments were made in November 2002 allowing for all police services in the province to participate. The web site has been operating for a one-year period. An evaluation of the web site and the accompanying policies will be undertaken and completed by the fall of 2003.

**Strategy 1.2**

***Ensure safety and security of those attending international events in the province.***

> ***The ministry will work with the RCMP, other police services, other provinces, and stakeholders under the lead of the federal government to ensure that a plan is in place to address adequate security at the G8 Summit in Kananaskis.***

The G8 Summit was held in Kananaskis on June 26 and 27, 2002 and from a policing and public security perspective, was a complete success. The Summit itself was held in Kananaskis with other significant events held in Calgary. Only four people were arrested during the entire 2-3 days for relatively minor offences.

Much of the success can be attributed to the extensive communications strategy established between security officials and the general public as well as the tremendous cooperation demonstrated between government and law enforcement agencies. Government at the federal, provincial and municipal level and law enforcement agencies from Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Ontario worked together with the RCMP and Calgary Police Service organizers.

**Strategy 1.3**

***Participate in the Alberta Children and Youth Initiative through the Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy, as well as the Children's Mental Health, Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, Child Prostitution and Early Intervention Initiatives.***

Alberta Solicitor General is committed to the goal of the Alberta Children and Youth Initiative "all children and youth in Alberta are safe, well cared for, successful at learning and healthy." Alberta Solicitor General is actively participating in joint initiatives on child prostitution, children's mental health, Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, early childhood development, youth in transition, information sharing and Aboriginal youth suicide. The Ministry also co-chaired the development of the Youth in Transition Framework, the Aboriginal Youth Suicide Prevention Strategy and the Information Sharing Guideline. Both the provincial and federal crime prevention strategies facilitate the development and implementation of innovative crime prevention programs where they work best – at the community level.

**Strategy 1.4**

***Alberta Solicitor General will work with police services, Alberta Justice, Justice Canada and other stakeholders to draft policy and training materials and revise custody and community programming as appropriate to the requirements of the Youth Criminal Justice Act.***

The *Youth Criminal Justice Act* was passed on February 4, 2002, and received Royal Assent on February 19, 2002. Proclamation occured on April 1, 2003. Alberta established an implementation working committee with representatives from various areas within Alberta Justice and Alberta Solicitor General and the provincial police agencies. Six sub-committees were struck to deal with implementation areas including training, systems, legal, community measures, policies and forms.

Justice Canada provided Alberta with $931,000 in Youth Justice Renewal funding for 2002/2003 to help with implementation of the act. Funding components include training, one-time implementation expenses, partnership initiatives, and reintegration planning.

Alberta conferencing guidelines have been established on rules for convening and consulting non-judicial conferences. Policy and form revision and development has been completed. An Order in Council that includes the designation regulations was put forward for consideration during the spring 2003 session of the legislature. Training materials were developed and training occurred for Criminal Justice, Court Services, Police Services, Correctional Services, youth justice committees and other related justice professionals. Information was provided to judges at their training sessions. All data information systems, including Alberta Community Offender Management, Justice Online Information Network and Corrections Mangement Information System were ready for April 1, 2003 implementation.

**Strategy 1.5**

***Develop a government response and implementation plan for the recommendations arising from the MLA Policing Review Committee.***

The Report of the Government MLA Policing Review Committee was released in July 2002. More than 200 stakeholders submitted responses to the report, with some requesting clarification on various recommendations. The Government MLA committee requested an opportunity to meet with these stakeholders to address their questions.

Following this second round of consultations, the Government MLA committee submitted and decided to release to the public a supplement to the original report entitled: *Listening to Stakeholders: Input Received by the Alberta Government MLA Policing Review Committee on the July 2002 Report*. Of the 35 original recommendations, the supplement modified 16, withdrew four and added a new recommendation.

The Alberta Solicitor General is currently in the process of developing a strategic plan for policing based on the input received from stakeholders, along with the policing review committee recommendations and the vision developed in the Police Visioning Exercise. We are working with the Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties and the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association in the development of this plan, which will reflect the three principles of equity, citizen oversight and leadership.

**Strategy 1.6**
***Revise the policing standards' implementation plan in view of the recommendations arising from the MLA Policing Review Committee.***

The need for the development of Alberta policing standards has been identified by the Law Enforcement Review Board, the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association; police services themselves, police commissions, and the Alberta Auditor General.

A draft Alberta Policing Standards Manual has been developed and approved in principle by the Alberta Policing Standards Steering Committee. These standards have now been reviewed in the context of the Government MLA Policing Review Committee recommendations. Implementation of the policing standards is awaiting government approval.

**Strategy 1.7**
***Enhance the partnership with the RCMP in the administration of the Provincial Police Service Agreement.***

The provincial and federal Solicitors General signed the Provincial Police Service Agreement in April 1992 to provide the RCMP Provincial Police Service. This is a 20-year agreement that will expire in 2012. In accordance with the Agreement, the Alberta Solicitor General pays 70 per cent of the cost of the RCMP Provincial Police Service and Canada pays 30 per cent.

The Public Security Division of Alberta Solicitor General is responsible for administering the Provincial Police Service Agreement. In doing so, the division continues to work with RCMP "K" Division on the provincial policing priorities and the Three-Year joint Business Plan. Additionally, the division is working with "K" Division, other provinces/territories in the Northwest Region, and the Regional office in Winnipeg to improve financial management and forecasting for the RCMP.

A joint business planning process between the Alberta Solicitor General and the RCMP is used to set policing priorities for the RCMP Provincial Police Service and as a mechanism to monitor specific policing programs and activities. There are direct links between this document and the department's business plan. The first goal of Alberta Solicitor General is to "Ensure safe communities in Alberta". Alberta Solicitor General carries out this goal, in part, through the RCMP Provincial Police Service.

The Alberta Solicitor General/RCMP Provincial Police Service Business Plan 2002 to 2005, as supported by the Alberta Solicitor General and the Commanding Officer of RCMP "K" Division, outlines the provincial policing priorities, strategies, objectives and performance measures. The department continues to work with the RCMP and other provinces and territories to ensure that the RCMP provides high quality financial reporting.

**Strategy 1.8**
***Continue to support the Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy.***

***Provincial Service Agreements:*** As part of the Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy, Provincial Crime Prevention Service Agreements were developed. These are provided to assist specific provincial crime prevention organizations and are renewable on a two-year term basis. This process supports the department's commitment to enhance and develop partnerships with non-profit organizations. The services provided must focus on involving the larger community in crime prevention. Provincial organizations are required to submit an outcomes-based program plan on an annual basis, indicating how services would be delivered and evaluated, in addition to an annual report. Provincial organizations included in the program are the Alberta Community Crime Prevention Association, the Alberta Association of School Resource Officers, the Alberta Provincial Rural Crime Watch Association, and the Heads Up Fraud Prevention Association (includes seniors' fraud prevention entity, Wise Owls).

The annual reports we have received from the provincial crime prevention associations indicate how important their agreement is to the continued operation of their organization. Funding under these agreements, in part, provided associations with the capacity to deliver very successful conferences, to provide ongoing training for their members, and to disseminate crime prevention information. The agreements are being renewed for the 2003-2004 fiscal year.

***Aboriginal, Seniors and Youth Initiatives:*** The Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy focuses on crime prevention initiatives that address criminal justice system-related projects and initiatives.

Alberta Solicitor General currently supports four Aboriginal Crime Prevention Programs, covering 18 reserves. Status reports from the coordinators are received on a quarterly basis and it is intended that a training refresher will be held for all Aboriginal crime prevention coordinators in 2003-2004.

The Alberta Seniors Cross Ministry, and Alberta Children and Youth Initiative have been responsible for identifying the needs of seniors and youth and for acting as a catalyst for the implementation of various programs. Alberta Solicitor General continues to be a partner in the Seniors Cross Ministry Initiative while Alberta Seniors and Alberta Health and Wellness are the co-champions for this initiative, recognizing their primary roles in serving Alberta's seniors. Alberta Solicitor General also continues to be a partner in the Alberta Children and Youth Initiative.

**Strategy 1.9**
***Support the National Crime Prevention Strategy.***

Phase II of the National Strategy on Community Safety and Crime Prevention created the Community Mobilization Program (CMP). Alberta Solicitor General co-administers the CMP with the federal government. In 2002/2003, CMP provided more than $2 million to Alberta for crime prevention projects that addressed "root causes" of crime in the community. Priorities include children, youth, women's personal safety, aboriginal people, and fear of crime.

**Strategy 1.10**
***Continue to support the Federal DNA Identification Act.***

The *DNA Identification Act* was proclaimed on June 30, 2000. Since this date, the National DNA Data Bank has been in operation. The Data Bank is a powerful investigative tool designed to assist law enforcement agencies in solving crime by linking crime scenes where no suspect has been identified, eliminating suspects where no match is found and determining if a serial offender is involved.

The Alberta Solicitor General entered into an agreement with the Solicitor General of Canada to share the costs of Biology Casework Analysis (DNA analysis) performed by the RCMP Forensic Laboratories. Starting in the 2001/02 fiscal year, Alberta was required to pay 55 per cent and Canada assumed the remaining 45 per cent. The three-year Canada-Alberta Agreement expired on March 31, 2002, but was automatically renewed under the same terms and conditions for a further period of one year.

Negotiations for the new Biological Casework Agreements are ongoing. As of April 2003, the Data Bank had received a total of 46,260 DNA profiles. There are 3,405 samples in the Data Bank from Alberta. Since June 30, 2000, there have been 645 matches made at the National DNA Data Bank.

**Strategy 1.11**
***In partnership with Chiefs and Councils and First Nations Police Commissions, develop efficient and effective Alberta/First Nations policing options.***

In Alberta, the Louis Bull and Blood Tribe Police Services have full policing authority. The Lesser Slave Lake Regional, North Peace Tribal, and Tsuu T'ina Nation Police Services are in various stages of development and operate in partnership with the RCMP which retains primary policing responsibility during their development. Two of the developing First Nations Police Services Tripartite Policing Agreements expired on April 1, 2002. The Alexis First Nation has now entered into an Agreement for the RCMP First Nation Community Police Service (RCMP First Nations police officers policing the reserve). The Siksika Nation Tripartite Policing Agreement expired April 1, 2002 and has not been renewed.

The Department of the Solicitor General, with the assistance of Treaty 8 First Nations of Alberta has been consulting with First Nations and First Nations policing stakeholders to develop options to effectively sustain First Nations policing in Alberta in the long term.

This initiative related directly to the department's efforts to obtain First Nations input on a regionalization of First Nations policing proposal and the February/March 2002 First Nations Chiefs Summit resolution seeking First Nations involvement in any discussions surrounding the possible restructuring of Alberta's First Nations Police Services.

A Joint Committee of First Nations policing in Alberta was subsequently formed with representatives from the Treaty 8 First Nations of Alberta, Treaty 7, RCMP, Alberta Solicitor General, Solicitor General Canada, Alberta Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development, Lesser Slave Lake Regional Police Commission and the Alberta First Nations Chiefs of Police Association. The Joint Committee was mandated to prepare a report reflecting the results of the consultations including recommendations for the Alberta Chief's Assembly, the Solicitor General Canada and the Alberta Solicitor General.

Ten consultation meetings were held with the First Nations and Tribal Councils across the province between August 2002 and March 2003.

The Joint Committee is now in the process of finalizing its report and developing recommendations for the respective ministers and the Alberta Assembly of First Nations Chiefs.

**Strategy 1.12**
***Continue to support Police Officer Recruit Training for First Nations Police.***

Solicitor General staff test candidates for First Nations police services on site or near the First Nations communities using the standard Alberta Police Cognitive Ability Test and the Written Communication Test. Successful candidates are sent to the RCMP Insertion Cadet Training Program in Regina for 22 weeks. Graduates are provided peace officer status in Alberta via the Special Constable process and they serve with their sponsoring First Nation Police Service. Ongoing development training is provided in consultation with the Chiefs of Police to meet the needs of the police service and individual officers.

In an effort to address recruitment issues for First Nations police services, department officials have arranged an academic upgrading course authorized by Alberta Learning. The purpose of this program is to upgrade the individual skill level of interested persons to prepare them for entrance to a police service of their choice. This program is currently being offered at Northern Lakes College in Grouard, NorQuest College in Hinton, and Grant MacEwan Community College in Edmonton.

Department staff have also continued to work with the Alberta Association of Chiefs of Police to refine the standardized recruitment and selection process for municipal and First Nations police officers. In order to ensure that these standards did not pose any hardship for First Nations candidates, testing of these candidates has continued to be conducted in their own communities, as opposed to them having to attend at either Calgary or Edmonton for testing.

During 2002/03 three First Nations police service recruits attended RCMP insertion training in Regina.

**Strategy 1.13**

***Continue to provide Special Constable Training for special constables employed by municipalities, other provincial government departments, First Nations and Metis Settlements.***

Justice/Solicitor General Staff College provides a four-week program for individuals appointed with special constable status by the Public Security Division of Alberta Solicitor General. The program addresses legal aspects, human relations and officer safety issues through the provision of a training foundation practically and theoretically related to the responsibilities, authorities and limitations demanded by such positions. The program is currently under revision in a joint project between Public Security Division and Justice/ Solicitor General Staff College. Division of training into two distinct programs – one for provincial employees and one for municipal employees is the first task. Program material will then be revised to meet the specific needs of each of these two groups. All changes will be in place prior to the start of the 2003 training schedule. Ongoing consultation with provincial ministries and municipalities is occurring to ensure changes implemented satisfy the needs of stakeholders.

Over 120 special constables received training between December 2002 and April 2003.

**Strategy 1.14**

***Continue to focus resources on Serious and Violent Crime.***

In 1996 Alberta Justice, the RCMP and the Alberta Association of Chiefs of Police launched an integrated strategy to curb serious and violent crime.

In order to address serious and violent crime, the primary goal of the strategy was to develop approaches by which offenders committing less serious crime could be dealt with by using resources more efficiently through, for example, the use of diversion. This would allow resources to be focused on more serious and violent crime.

The Serious and Violent Crime Steering Committee considered several factors in developing the strategy including defining what constitutes serious and violent crime and establishing the criteria defining serious offenders:

- Identifying serious and violent offenders early in the justice process;
- Developing an approach to maximize the custody time served by serious and violent offenders;
- Ensuring prison space is available for serious and violent offenders;
- Increasing the use of diversion for less serious offenders;
- Emphasizing alternative sentencing for non-violent offenders and putting low-risk offenders into appropriate supervised community programs;
- Increasing the emphasis on crime prevention programs, family violence initiatives and victims' services.

The recommendations of the Serious and Violent Crime Strategy have been implemented. The Serious Habitual/Significant Harm Offender Comprehensive Action Program continues to operate in the province with the exception of the Edmonton Police Service which is focusing its resources on other elements of serious and violent crime. The public notification program has expanded to include the High Risk Offender web site.

Alternatives to incarceration for less serious offenders continue to be a priority province-wide. The new *Youth Criminal Justice Act* has been proclaimed which moves this goal forward for youth as it calls for alternatives to incarceration for youth.

**Strategy 1.15**

***Continue to support the Provincial Organized and Serious Crime Strategy with the Criminal Intelligence Service Alberta (CISA) and policing partners.***

The Provincial Organized and Serious Crime Strategy that partners Alberta Solicitor General with the Criminal Intelligence Service Alberta (CISA) and Alberta Justice to target organized crime has been operational since April 1, 1999. Since that time, CISA has facilitated joint forces police operations that have resulted in numerous criminal charges. Alberta's Strategy to address organized crime drew positive attention from the Criminal Intelligence Service Canada in the 2001 Annual Report relating to the outlaw motorcycle gang, Asian organized crime and cocaine trafficking operations.

The CISA annual report for 2002/03 contains a number of highlights including:

- As of March 2003, 24 known organized crime groups have been operating in Alberta and are being considered for prioritization for intelligence probes and/or enforcement action;
- Eight joint forces investigations commenced during the fiscal year targeting organized crime groups identified as national or provincial priorities;
- Drug manufacturing, drug trafficking, homicides, weapons offences, auto theft, identify theft, extortion, crimes of violence and the laundering of illegal proceeds of crime are the primary criminal activities being investigated;
- Specialized training was provided to police in relation to mobile surveillance, evidence and reports, intelligence gathering, drugs, Criminal Code amendments and source agent development;
- Development of a communications strategy, including a CISA web site, to assist in delivering an accurate message regarding the scope and impact of organized crime in Alberta.

**Strategy 1.16**

***Develop a Provincial Impaired Driving enforcement strategy, in conjunction with Alberta Justice, Alberta Transportation, and police services.***

In November 2000, police services, through the Alberta Association of Chiefs of Police, expressed concern over several issues, including resource intensive joint forces Checkstops that required members to travel to one location in the province at a time.

Steering and Working Committees were established to review these issues. These committees are chaired by the Alberta Solicitor General and comprised of police personnel from Edmonton, Calgary, RCMP and Lethbridge, Alberta Justice (Criminal Justice Division), Alberta Transportation, and the RCMP Forensic Laboratory. The objective of these committees was to develop a provincial three-year business plan for impaired driving enforcement, which will include a provincial enforcement strategy.

The report "Enforcement of Impaired Driving in Alberta: An Overview and Recommended Strategic Direction" was completed and a copy of the report was provided to the Provincial Impaired Driving Committee for inclusion in its strategy plan to reduce impaired driving in Alberta. Government approval to proceed with the strategy is currently being sought.

The Impaired Driving Working Committee also developed a three-year enforcement plan. Pursuant to this plan the police services in Alberta have begun a series of combined Checkstops twice a year to bring attention to the serious problem of drinking and driving. This is in addition to the dedicated efforts that each police service directs to this problem.

**Strategy 1.17**

***The ministry will work in partnership with police services, First Nations, and the Ministry of Gaming to improve sharing of information among enforcement agencies and stakeholders and to ensure implementation of and compliance with the First Nations Gaming Policy.***

On March 1, 2002 the gaming moratorium was lifted, allowing for interested parties, including First Nations to apply for casino licenses. Any eventual First Nations casinos will operate under the same terms and conditions as off-reserve casinos. Several First Nations have either expressed an interest in or have applied for a casino licence. The Enoch First Nation has in fact made an application.

The establishment of casinos on First Nations will have implications for the policing services that are provided in those locations.

Preliminary discussions were held in fiscal 2002/03 with stakeholders regarding policing issues related to the Enoch First Nation casino application. The ministry will be conducting meetings with all stakeholders to ensure that adequate and effective policing is provided given all the circumstances presented with the proposed addition of an Enoch First Nation Casino and associated complex. Policies developed here will be used as a template for other First Nations that apply for gaming licenses.

**Strategy 1.18**

***Implement Government of Alberta Crisis and Consequence Management Plan which identifies Alberta Solicitor General as the lead agency in crisis management. This includes implementation and operation of an Intelligence Unit within the Ministry.***

The Minister's Task Force on Security has designated Alberta Solicitor General as the lead department in the development of an Alberta Crisis Management Plan. The delivery of the department's responsibilities under the plan has been delegated to the Security Operations Branch.

A specialized unit called the "Security and Information Management Unit" (SIM) has been formed within Security Operations Branch. This unit delivers the plan through liaison with intelligence agencies, education of stakeholders and the regular flow of information to and from intelligence sources. The unit also makes recommendations to the minister with respect to elevating levels of threat.

The Premier and Cabinet have approved the Alberta Counter Terrorism Crisis Management Plan. It is fully operational. Numerous joint presentations have been made and are being continuously scheduled by Emergency Management Alberta and the SIM Unit of Security Services.

## GOAL TWO **Provide services to victims and work with Alberta Justice to ensure victims have a more meaningful role in the criminal justice system.**

**Strategy 2.1**
***Develop a ten-year victims' vision statement to provide direction for victims programs and services in Alberta.***

See Stategy 2.2

**Strategy 2.2**
***Complete a review of relevant Justice and Solicitor General legislation and policy from a victim's perspective and finalize recommendations for change to ensure a more meaningful role for victims in the criminal justice system.***

The department, in consultation with stakeholders, intended to develop a ten-year vision to provide strategic direction for victims programs and services. A stakeholder consultation was planned to seek input on proposals for change and provide a more meaningful role for victims in the criminal justice system. Proposals were developed by an interdepartmental review committee in response to recommendations arising from the 1999 Alberta Summit on Justice.

A decision was made to combine these two initiatives (strategy 2.1 and 2.2) and the Minister appointed the MLA for Calgary - Shaw, Cindy Ady, to seek stakeholder input with respect to both the proposals for change and the development of a ten-year vision for victims programs. An advisory committee assisted the MLA and included a victim of crime and representatives from the Public Security and Correctional Services Divisions of the Department of the Solicitor General, the Court Services and Criminal Justice Divisions of Alberta Justice, the Alberta Police Based Victim Services Association, and the Alberta Association of Sexual Assault Centres.

The consultations focused on obtaining stakeholder input with regard to strategic direction for victims programs and services in Alberta. Once that stage was completed, the proposals for legislative and policy change were developed by the interdepartmental review committee were revised, as necessary, to support the strategic direction identified in consultations.

In April and May of 2002, one-day consultations were held in seven communities across the Province - High Level, Grande Prairie, St. Paul, Wetaskiwin, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Calgary. Participants included victims of crime and representatives from organizations that provide services to victims of crime. A total of 205 individuals attended, with 31 per cent of those identifying themselves as victims of crime.

The Final Report was prepared and submitted to the Solicitor General for review in October 2002. The Report provides a ten-year vision for the development of victims programs and services in Alberta and makes 38 recommendations to achieve the vision. Recommendations were also made to amend policy and regulations to ensure that victims are given a more meaningful role in the criminal justice system.

**Strategy 2.3**

***Help community groups and organizations establish programs and initiatives that meet the needs of Victims of Crime.***

Federal legislation Bill C89 established surcharge provisions in the *Criminal Code*. Provincial legislation created a fund dedicated to supporting community programs and established a committee to evaluate funding applications and make recommendations to the Minister. Federal and Provincial surcharges collected are deposited into the Victims of Crime Fund.

To facilitate the provision of services for victims of crime, the fund awards grants to eligible groups and organizations. Organizations must adopt and apply the principles outlined in the *Victims of Crime Act* and provide information, assistance and support to victims during their involvement with the criminal justice process.

Grants totaling $1,573,000 were awarded in 2002/03 to 61 groups and organizations that provide services that benefit victims of crime. Over 38,000 persons received help from a network of community and police-based (RCMP and municipal) programs that provide information, intervention, referral and support to crime victims in Alberta.

**Strategy 2.4**

***Review the Victim Impact Statement program process and procedures and revise the guidelines.***

As a result of amendments to the *Criminal Code* of Canada in December 1999, victims of crime were given the opportunity to read their Victim Impact Statements in Court, for consideration by the Judge prior to sentencing. Also, Judges were now obliged to inquire whether the victim has been advised of the opportunity to prepare a statement, and could adjourn proceedings to allow the victim to prepare a statement.

Alberta Solicitor General and Alberta Justice changed the existing provincial Victim Impact Statement program process to reflect the *Criminal Code* amendments. It was determined that revisions to existing guidelines would be made after a review of the new process.

An interdepartmental committee was established in July 2001 to coordinate the review. A survey of justice system personnel throughout the province was conducted, including police, Crown prosecutors, court clerks, victim service program coordinators and correctional authorities. The surveys are currently being analyzed and the results will be considered in the revisions to the program guidelines. Training of criminal justice and program staff is planned once the revised guidelines are approved.

**Strategy 2.5**

***Continue to safeguard the interests of child victims by directing Financial Benefit payments to the Public Trustee for administration.***

Following the introduction of the Financial Benefits Program in 1997, it became apparent that not all parents or guardians of child victims would act in the best interest of the child. The program did not have the legal authority or resources to investigate each child's home environment nor did it seem appropriate to expand the program's mandate if an effective alternative could be found. Consultations and discussions with the Office of the Public Trustee indicated it had the authority and means to accept these awards and administer the funds to the benefit of child victims. Policy was developed in both program areas permitting Financial Benefit awards for child victims to be directed to the Public Trustee. Few parents or guardians object to the process once the purpose is explained and it is understood that the funds may still be accessed for the benefit of the child.

Financial Benefits for child victims continue to be directed to the Public Trustee for administration. The Office of the Public Trustee and the Financial Benefits program consult each other on related policy matters as appropriate to ensure the interests of child victims are protected.

**Strategy 2.6**

***Continue to empower victims by offering settlements of long-term Crimes Compensation Board cases where it is in the best interest of the victim and projected awards can be reasonably estimated.***

The Financial Benefits Program assumed administration of the former Crimes Compensation Board cases. A number of these involve ongoing monthly compensation payments for continuing losses and/or costs. These same cases are subject to annual reviews to determine continued eligibility and possible adjustments to the payment amounts.

The Director has authority under the *Victims of Crime Act* to offer cash settlements on these cases if it is considered appropriate and funds are available. The Director considers a case suitable for settlement if the victim's health is reasonably stable and the continuing losses and costs are relatively predictable. The victim must also be capable of managing their own affairs or have a reliable guardian willing to continue to administer the victim's affairs in a responsible manner. All settlement offers are calculated by an independent actuary and are not subject to negotiation. The basis of calculation and the implications of accepting or declining the offer are explained to the victim. The victim may accept the offer or continue as before with monthly compensation and annual reviews.

Although there was no settlement offers extended on Crimes Compensation Board cases in 2002-03, the Director continues to monitor the remaining cases for potential candidates for settlement. A small number of these cases were identified as having the potential for future settlement.

**Strategy 2.7**
***Enhance accountability of funded victim's services programs.***

Groups and organizations approved for grants enter into an agreement that outlines terms and conditions. Conditions of the funding agreement include providing current financial statements and an evaluation report. As well, programs are required to complete quarterly reports that provide statistical information about services provided.

A Victims Programs Status Report that reflects program activity province wide is produced annually and tabled in the legislature. The 2001/02 Victims Programs Status Report was tabled in the 2003 spring session of the Legislature.

Commencing 2002, the Victims of Crime Fund Grant Application will be revised to require applicants to identify outcome based performance measurements to evaluate the success of their program.

There were 41 grant applications that were received for the October 2002 deadline, each detailing outcome-based performance measures for their program.

**Strategy 2.8**
***Implement regulatory and legislative amendments to the Victims Financial Benefits program in accordance with the Victims of Crime Amendment Act.***

The legislative amendments to the Victims Financial Benefits Program were proclaimed on November 1, 2001. The amendments increased the length of time a victim may apply from one year to two years, streamlined the processes for review of the Director's decisions, provided clarity in the program's ability to gather and use information and provided authority for regulatory changes affecting eligibility. The required regulatory amendments are extensive and will require a rewrite of existing regulations. Drafting instructions for the new regulations are near completion and are expected to be ready for approval by Order in Council in the 2003-04 fiscal year.

**Strategy 2.9**
***Establish a new Financial Benefits program database to reflect changes to the Victims of Crime Amendment Act.***

The Financial Benefits program is currently using a very simple, single user database to track the status of applications. This tracking system was never designed to handle the current application volumes. The system is also inadequate for management information needs and cannot be adapted to the program changes stemming from the legislative and regulatory amendments. The Auditor General has made repeated observations about the inadequacy of the system.

Development of the multi-user Victims Assistance Status Tracking database was in the final stages of user acceptance testing by the fiscal year end and will be ready for implementation with the revised regulations in 2003-04.

**Strategy 2.10**

***Develop a provincial training manual for victim service volunteers in Alberta.***

In response to recommendations arising from the Alberta Summit on Justice and to ensure consistency in training of volunteer advocates, a Victim Service Volunteer Training Manual has been developed. Alberta Solicitor General coordinated the development of this manual in partnership with the Alberta Police-Based Victim Services Association.

Victim service program coordinators use the manual in training volunteer victim service advocates in their communities. Advocates who have completed the training receive a certificate from the Justice/Solicitor General Staff College.

Province-wide distribution of the manual began at the end of May 2002. In addition to the Victim Service Units and police services that received the Victim Advocate Training Manual, it was also sent to: Sexual assault centres, Federal Provincial Territorial Working Group on Victims, Alberta Justice regional Crown office, Children & Family Service Authorities, Alberta Children's Advocate, MADD Canada, University of Alberta Law Faculty, Lethbridge Community College Criminal Justice, Grant MacEwan Police and Security as well as all the community and government representatives that reviewed specific modules. An electronic version of the manual has been distributed to Victims Programs in Illinois, New Mexico and Florida.

Informal feedback on the quality and content of the manual has been very positive. To date 79 victim advocate training certifications have been issued. Many more are working on the training modules that are in the manual.

**Strategy 2.11**

***In collaboration with community organizations and other government organizations, increase awareness and enhance training to victim service program coordinators and criminal justice staff.***

One of the core recommendations of the 1999 Alberta Summit on Justice was that criminal justice system workers receive education and training to become more sensitized to victim's issues, concerns and needs.

Alberta Solicitor General has been providing training to victim service program coordinators, at the Justice/Solicitor General Staff College on an annual basis since 1992. In 1997, the training was expanded to include criminal justice staff.

The Alberta Police Based Victims Services Association receives funding to enhance training and provide professional development opportunities to victim service program coordinators. Basic training and ongoing professional development is now available for victim service coordinators. In addition a mentorship program to provide guidance to new coordinators has been implemented.

Funding was also provided for a regional conference in Canmore and the first ever Provincial Victims Services Conference held in Drayton Valley.

To increase awareness of issues and concerns respecting victims of crime and to facilitate dialogue among those who work with victims, Alberta Solicitor General, Alberta Justice, and Alberta Community Development developed and piloted a community centered interactive victim awareness training module. This training is being implemented and coordinated by Crown prosecutors' offices throughout the province.

To supplement victims' awareness training and to provide a "hands-on" resource manual, a "Handbook" has been produced and has been distributed to Crown prosecutors throughout the province and Crown office staff performing the public assistance function. As well, the Handbook is distributed to other agencies and organizations participating in the training. Two hundred and forty people participated in victim awareness training sessions in Peace River, Edmonton, Calgary, and Medicine Hat.

**Strategy 2.12**

***Disseminate information about legislation, and programs and services for victims to police, victim service programs and criminal justice staff.***

Surveys and consultations have determined that victims of crime need information about the status of their case, their role in the prosecution, court procedures and any opportunities to make presentations to the Courts on the impact of the offence. As well, victims need information about the justice system and programs that can help.

Alberta's *Victims of Crime Act* includes provisions respecting general and specific information to be provided to victims of crime.

Alberta Solicitor General has produced a series of brochures, which can be ordered from the Queens Printer at no cost. Brochures provide general information about Alberta's *Victims of Crime Act* and programs and services that are available to help as well as specific information about programs that provide opportunities for victims to have input about the impact of the offence.

Queen's Printer reports a 56 per cent increase in the volume of Victims Programs materials distributed over last fiscal year.

Media releases on the topics of: Victim Advocate Training Manual, Child Friendly Courtroom and Victims of Crime Fund grants were developed and released.

## GOAL THREE **Facilitate the rehabilitation of offenders.**

**Strategy 3.1**
***Alberta Solicitor General will continue its emphasis on offender work service contribution to communities.***

During the fiscal year, adult and young offenders serving sentences in correctional centres and in the community completed 827,899 hours of community service work. This was 5.6 per cent lower than the number of community service work hours completed during the last fiscal year. Numerous factors affect the number of community service work hours performed by offenders.

Due to the risks involved, only minimum-security offenders at adult centres can work on community service projects outside the centres and in work camps. The average number of minimum-security adult offenders in provincial correctional centres for the fiscal year was 13 per cent lower than during the last fiscal year.

In June 2002, the Calgary Correctional Centre Eyeglass Recycling Program received a Silver Premier's Award of Excellence. As a result of a partnership between the Calgary Correctional Centre, Operation Eyesight Universal and the Lions Club International, over one million pairs of eyeglasses have now been recycled by inmates and donated to third world countries. This year marked the third consecutive year that departmental initiatives have been recognized with a Premier's Award of Excellence. This award recognized outstanding efforts demonstrated by public service employees.

Alberta continues to support the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* that emphasize custody alternatives and community involvement. Alberta is also in agreement with changes that increase the accountability for those young offenders who commit violent acts. Alberta will continue to lobby that youth who are given adult sentences have the same parole eligibility requirements as adults, and for measures to address youth who are chronic property offenders.

Although Alberta still has some concerns with the Act, Alberta is prepared to continue to work with our provincial/territorial partners to address these concerns in future legislative initiatives.

**Strategy 3.2**
***Support the youth justice committee program and expand to other eligible communities including Aboriginal communities.***

Alberta Solicitor General provides support to youth justice committees through liability coverage for the volunteers, identification cards, access to local community corrections offices for faxing, telephoning, photocopying, paper, stamps and all the necessary forms. Local community corrections offices and police services make rooms available for the committees to meet and hold panels. A web site has been established to provide information to interested communities and for the exchange of information among established committees.

Two provincial conferences have been held for members of youth justice committees. Alberta Solicitor General also hosted the first National Youth Justice Committee Conference in February 2002 with funding provided by Justice Canada.

At the end of March 2003, there were 97 youth justice committees sanctioned throughout the province utilizing the services of 1,300 volunteers. They are organized by community volunteers who assist in the operation of the alternative measures program and, in some locations, provide sentencing advice to the court. Communities have endorsed this program wholeheartedly, and the number of committees grows each year.

All committees have received training on the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. Grants have been provided to all committees in each of the last three years, $150,000 in 2000/2001, $170,000 in 2001/2002, and $300,000 in 2002/2003.

The use of the extrajudicial sanctions programs continues to increase. Youth justice committees have provided an increased opportunity for communities to assume greater ownership of the criminal justice response to young offenders and an alternative to the formal process.

The Youth Justice Committee Program was recognized with a gold award from the Institute of Public Administration of Canada (IPAC) in August 2002. IPAC is a non-profit organization that provides networks and forums dedicated to fostering excellence in public service. A five-member jury selected Youth Justice Committees for the gold award from among 132 federal, provincial and municipal government entries.

**Strategy 3.3**

***The Adult and Young Offender Alternative Measures Program will be reviewed and expanded where appropriate.***

Alternative measures is a program that allows the Crown to divert less serious cases from the formal justice system where the accused person admits guilt. Individuals referred to the Alternative Measures Program agree to satisfy certain conditions (e.g. the provision of community service work) to avoid a formal criminal proceeding. The alternative measures sub-committee was formed in May 2000 with representation from Alberta Solicitor General, Alberta Justice, RCMP, Calgary Police Service and Edmonton Police Service.

A review of the adult and young offender Alternative Measures Program is underway to:

- Examine Alternative Measures Programs in other Canadian jurisdictions;
- Identify problem areas in the existing programs, including the impact of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act;*
- Identify areas where the program can be expanded;
- Identify areas where the program can better serve Aboriginal people, and other groups including the mentally ill, fetal alcohol spectrum disorder affected individuals and Children at Risk;
- Consult with stakeholders as needed.

Community policy has been revised to reflect changes to the Alternative Measures Program in the implementation of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, including the name change from "alternative measures" to "extrajudicial sanctions" when referring to youth.

**Strategy 3.4**
***The Ministry will continue to refine and expand Youth Attendance Centre programs to ensure effective offender supervision and, as well, to ensure that the Ministry is positioned to respond to the requirements of the Youth Criminal Justice Act.***

Pilot Youth Attendance Centres are located in Edmonton and Calgary and their program components include:

- Co-ordination of community service orders and the fine option program through individualized community service work placements and staff supervised work crews operating from the centres;
- Intensive monitoring/verification of offender compliance with curfew and residency conditions attached to probation, conditional supervision, pre-trial supervision and temporary release permits;
- Increase support and supervision of selected offenders (higher risk for non-compliance) on probation, pre-trial, conditional, and temporary release;
- Rehabilitative/educational programming options targeting individual offender needs provided by the local public school boards, community agencies and cross-departmental support including AADAC and Alberta Mental Health Board at the youth attendance centres;
- Rehabilitative programs to address recognized needs such as: anger management, addictions counseling and high-risk behaviour recognition programs.

The Youth Attendance Centre rehabilitative program components are flexible to address the varied needs of participating youth. The youths provide the various program functions during the day, evenings and weekends, allowing for increased supervision and access by the youth.

Youth Attendance Centre policy and program development respecting the new non-residential order sentencing option in the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* was completed. Information on the programs available at the attendance centres to address non-residential orders was provided to judges at their training sessions.

**Strategy 3.5**
***The Ministry will continue its emphasis on ensuring the availability of alternatives to custody for young offenders.***

Alberta Solicitor General has initiated several programs to divert youth from custody, including youth justice committees, pilot youth attendance centres in Calgary and Edmonton, a Community Justice Policy Initiative, community transition workers, in addition to several cross-ministry programs and services.

Training on the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* was provided to youth justice committees.

Alberta Solicitor General has approached the RCMP regarding training of facilitators to deliver community justice forums (conferences).

Policy has been put in place regarding case conferences to help youth in reintegration, and thereby providing support for these youth in the community.

Mental health units have been created in the Calgary Young Offender Centre (CYOC) and the Edmonton Young Offender Centre (EYOC). These units feature an enhanced staffing pattern that reduces the need for confinement. Additional psychological services provided individual and group counseling as well as training to unit staff on how to best meet the needs of the young offenders. Mental health treatment programs at young offender centres have been expanded using contracted psychological services.

Programs to meet the therapeutic needs of female young offenders have been introduced which complement existing programs by providing a clinical, more intensive approach. Elders have been contracted to provide individual counseling to Aboriginal youth. Additional psychological and other treatment services are available to young offenders on probation. Additional training opportunities are available to Solicitor General employees and contracted staff in order to enhance their knowledge and ability to appropriately respond to youth with mental health problems.

An Outcomes pilot project looking at mental health program evaluation at EYOC, CYOC, Centerpoint and Forensic Adolescent Program has commenced. Future expansion may include all Forensic and young offender branch work sites. A satisfaction/evaluation survey was completed on the Intervention program at EYOC. This may be duplicated in the Asist mental health program in CYOC.

The process for Intensive Rehabilitative Custody and Supervision sentences in Alberta has been developed through collaboration between Alberta Mental Health Board Provincial Forensic Psychiatry Program and the Alberta Solicitor General. A document outlining process has been completed, a memorandum of understanding has been signed between Alberta Solicitor General and Alberta Mental Health Board and educational sessions has been provided to all relevant stakeholders.

Support and direct involvement for all Alberta Children and Youth Initiatives continues especially in the areas of information sharing, complex needs and transition to adulthood and aboriginal suicide.

Transition for offenders moving from custody back to the community is being tracked at all young offender custody facilities in the areas of general support, mentoring and mental health services that start while in custody and are planned to continue in the community.

**Strategy 3.6**

***Working closely with Alberta Health and Wellness, Alberta Solicitor General will make available programs that provide an appropriate treatment response to young offenders experiencing mental health problems.***

In response to a Minister's Report requesting new funding to address the recommendations of the Alberta Children's Forum and the Premier's Task Force on Children at Risk, Alberta Solicitor General was allocated $1 million for 2000/01 to enhance mental health services for young offenders. This amount increased to $2.25 million for 2001/02 and has remained the same for 2002/03. Progress to date includes:

- Mental health units have been created in Calgary Young Offender Centre (CYOC) and Edmonton Young Offender Centre (EYOC). These units feature an enhanced staffing pattern that reduces the need for confinement. Additional psychological services provided individual and group counseling as well as training to unit staff on how to best meet the needs of the young offenders. Mental health treatment programs at young offender centres have been expanded using contracted psychological services. In addition, psychological and other treatment services are available to young offenders on probation. Additional training opportunities are available to Solicitor General employees and contracted staff in order to enhance their knowledge and ability to appropriately respond to youth with mental health problems.
- Programs to meet the therapeutic needs of female young offenders have been introduced which complement existing programs by providing a clinical, more intensive approach.
- Elders have been contracted to provide individual counseling to Aboriginal youth.
- An Outcomes pilot project looking at mental health program evaluation at EYOC, CYOC, Centerpoint and Forensic Adolescent Program have commenced. Future expansion may include all Forensic and young offender branch work sites.

A satisfaction/evaluation survey was completed on the Intervention program at EYOC. This may be duplicated on the Asist program in CYOC.

The process for Intensive Rehabilitative Custody and Supervision sentences in Alberta has been developed through collaboration between the Alberta Mental Health Board (AMHB), Provincial Forensic Psychiatry Program and the Young Offender Branch. A document outlining process has been completed, a memorandum of understanding signed between Alberta Solicitor General and AMHB and educational sessions has been provided to all relevant stakeholders.

Support and direct involvement for all Alberta Children and Youth Initiatives continues especially in the areas of information sharing, complex needs and transition to adulthood and aboriginal suicide.

Transition for offenders moving from custody back to the community is being tracked at all four young offender custody facilities in the areas of general support, mentoring and mental health services that start while in custody and are planned to continue in the community.

**Strategy 3.7**

***In cooperation with Alberta Health/Mental Health Board, Alberta Solicitor General will develop a framework strategy to provide additional alternatives to the criminal justice system for criminally involved individuals who are mentally ill.***

The purpose of developing a provincial diversion framework is to ensure that, whenever appropriate, adults and adolescents with mental illness who are in conflict with the law receive appropriate care, support and treatment from mental health, social and support services thereby reducing reliance on the criminal justice system. This is consistent with Alberta's goal of supporting healthy and safe communities.

The Provincial Diversion Working Committee developed the principles, strategies and guidelines that formed the *Provincial Diversion Framework*, the *Implementation Plan* and *Diversion Program Implementation: Phase One document*. All three documents have been approved by the Mental Health and Justice Partnering Deputies Committee and three "pilot" committees will be identified to pilot the identified diversion strategies in 2003/04.

Central to these strategies is a reduced reliance of the criminal justice system for the target population while still maintaining individual and community safety.

**Strategy 3.8**

***Alberta Solicitor General will continue to support innovative, community-based initiatives to address domestic violence, including reviewing police and prosecution domestic violence policy with the Federal/Provincial/Territorial working group.***

The pilot Calgary Domestic Violence Court is a partnership involving the federal government, Alberta and the community. Alberta Solicitor General has dedicated Community Corrections services to this important initiative in Calgary. A cross ministry committee under the chairmanship of the Alberta Mental Health Board (AMHB) has produced a Provincial Family Violence Treatment Framework Report and has made recommendations regarding the requirement for treatment services for perpetrators of family violence. Under these recommendations, funding would flow to the AMHB for treatment services. From a Solicitor General perspective, a key component of addressing family violence is the enforcement of court orders for treatment. Additional resourcing for community corrections has also been incorporated into the treatment framework report to ensure court ordered enforcement.

The Calgary Domestic Violence Court began operations in May 2000. It uses specialized Crown prosecutors, probation officers, victim advocates, and police representatives from the Calgary Police Domestic Conflict Unit to address domestic violence. This specialized approach provides family violence offenders with quick access to domestic violence treatment programs. Alberta Solicitor General probation officers have a significant role in supervising domestic violence offenders sentenced to treatment by the court. The treatment component of the initiative is managed by the Alberta Mental Health Board and is co-funded by the Alberta Mental Health Board, Alberta Justice, and the Calgary community.

A similar specialized domestic violence trial court commenced operation in Edmonton in early 2002. A specialized domestic violence docket court, similar to the Calgary court opened in Edmonton in March 2003.

Alberta Solicitor General and Alberta Justice participated in the Federal/Provincial/Territorial working group reviewing spousal abuse policies and legislation across Canada. The final report of this working group was completed in March 2003. A series of recommendations were made in the report. The Alberta Solicitor General's department will be working with partners to implement recommendations where appropriate.

**Strategy 3.9**

***Contingent on the capacity of the community, Alberta Solicitor General will consider the transfer of community corrections and custody program management to Aboriginal communities expressing an interest and demonstrating a readiness.***

Alberta Solicitor General supports the involvement of Aboriginal people in the administration of correctional programs in Aboriginal communities where those communities have expressed an interest in doing so and have the demonstrable capacity to deliver such services.

Alberta Solicitor General has a number of agreements in place for the delivery of community corrections programs to Aboriginal communities. These include agreements with the Kainai Corrections Society, the Tsuu T'ina Stoney Corrections Society, the Siksika Justice Commission, the Yellowhead Tribal Community Corrections Society, and Native Counselling Services of Alberta. Negotiations continue with the Maskwachees Justice Society to develop a community corrections agreement for the delivery of community corrections services in the Hobbema area of Alberta. Prominent members of the local Aboriginal community at Hobbema assisted Alberta Solicitor General staff in the recruitment of a probation officer for the area.

The Metis Association Zone 5 and the Kainai Community Corrections Society (KCCS) operate Aboriginal correctional programs. The KCCS operates a minimum-security correctional centre in addition to the community corrections office mentioned above. The Solicitor General funds crime prevention and native elders programs. The Metis Nation of Alberta Association Zone 5 operates an Aboriginal corrections camp in Lac La Biche and Native Counseling Services of Alberta operates an Aboriginal corrections camp in Westcastle.

Both of these organizations have expressed an interest in expanding current programs beyond the scope of the Solicitor General, which would require cross government cooperation.

**Strategy 3.10**

***Continued delivery of Aboriginal cultural and spiritual programming in Young Offender and Adult Correctional Centres.***

The Correctional Services Division provides specialized programs to meet the unique needs of Aboriginal offenders in adult and young offender centres.

The Correctional Services Division contracts the operation of two adult Aboriginal minimum-security camps and one correctional and community correctional centre. Aboriginal groups hold the contracts and services that are provided to Aboriginal offenders.

Additionally, the Correctional Services Division contracts an Aboriginal Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment Centre and an Aboriginal young offender group home.

Native elders and Aboriginal community members attend correctional facilities regularly to provide cultural programs to offenders. The native program coordinators employed at the larger centres work with Aboriginal communities and deliver programs to address the needs of offenders while in custody and upon release. Aboriginal programs facilitated by native elders focus on the spiritual aspect of native beliefs and include sweat lodge, pipe and sweetgrass ceremonies as well as one-to-one counseling.

**Strategy 3.11**

***In cooperation with Aboriginal and Justice stakeholders, develop recommendations on the enhancement of the Alexis court model.***

An informal process has been implemented for provincial court sittings at Alexis First Nation where the judge, Crown prosecutors and community work closely together in the judicial process. The judges presiding at Alexis are very enthusiastic about the process and the court has been advocating for additional support to maintain it. The community is also very enthusiastic in that it believes the entire community has gained a much needed understanding of the justice system. A community sentencing circle provides recommendations to the judges regarding sentencing and community measures. The Yellowhead Tribal Community Corrections Society, which administers contracted probation and courtwork services, is finding it difficult to maintain its component of the process due to ever-increasing demands on existing staff.

A consultant conducted an evaluation of the Alexis Court Model, and submitted it to the Deputy Minister of Justice.

The recommendations of the evaluation are being reviewed to determine next steps, including the feasibility of expanding this model.

## GOAL FOUR **Ensure secure and efficient custody, community supervision and transportation of offenders.**

**Strategy 4.1**

***Enhance efficiency of correctional services through continued review and assessment of the effectiveness of correctional programming delivered in custodial and community settings.***

Recent closure of the Bow River Correctional Centre, Camp Kananaskis Minimum-Security Camp, the Kapashkwatinak Young Offender Camp, and a review of the continued need for seven minimum-security camps and market garden operations, is consistent with the divisional strategic planning objective to increase efficiencies and reallocate resources to meet new funding pressures. In May 2002 the Minister announced a Correctional Services MLA Review Committee to assess the design and delivery of correctional programs in Alberta.

The Correctional Services MLA Review Committee completed its review of Alberta corrections programs in December 2002, at which time the committee's report was submitted to the Solicitor General for consideration.

The Solicitor General is conducting a thorough review of the recommendations. The recommendations in the report will be carefully considered by the government.

**Strategy 4.2**

***The ministry will ensure that offenders held at secure adult and young offender centres will remain until their lawful release date.***

Alberta Correctional Services is responsible for custodial supervision programs for adult and young offenders at remand, correctional and young offender centres throughout the province. A basic requirement of these programs is that offenders held within the secure confines of these facilities will not escape. During the fiscal year there were no escapes from secure custody. This year's results are an improvement over last year when one offender escaped from secure custody.

**Strategy 4.3**

***Expand the secure inmate telephone system that prevents unauthorized offender calls from the Edmonton and Calgary Remand Centres.***

Adult Centre Operations Branch has drafted the tender documents for a new computerized offender telephone system. The new computerized telephone system has the capability of increasing security and control at adult remand centres while allowing inmates calls to lawyers and inmate advocacy groups.

**Strategy 4.4**

***Work closely with the RCMP, Infrastructure, Innovation and Science, Environment and other stakeholders to develop a province-wide multi-user radio system.***

The Security Operations radio system is beyond its serviceable life. The Multi-Departmental Radio System (MDMRS) is also beyond its serviceable life. This system services the remainder of radio requirements for provincial agencies. The RCMP has expressed an interest in partnering with provincial agencies on an integrated system.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been invested in a new radio system for Security Operations. The new system is installed and operating. It is designed to bridge the period of time (7 years) that it would take to get an MDMRS operating. A technical expert from Security Services sits on a joint committee of the RCMP and Innovation and Science conducting a feasibility study of partnerships in a new radio system.

**Strategy 4.5**

***Review opportunities for community-based delivery of correctional programs by community-based Aboriginal contractors.***

See Strategy 3.9

**Strategy 4.6**

***To develop a crisis management plan to enhance the safety and security of Albertans using the courts.***

The recent trend toward large trials, as a result of gangs associated with weapons use and the tendency of gangs to use threats and intimidation, have created an increased threat level to the public using the courts and the court staff. The current terrorist threat worldwide has exacerbated this concern. The Department of the Solicitor General has a major role in Alberta's crisis management plan. In keeping with this role the Department is leading the development of a crisis management plan for all court facilities in the province.

A first draft Crisis Management Plan for the courts has been completed and a second draft is in process.

Saskatchewan Justice and the federal courts have expressed interest in the courts crisis management planning. Presentations have been made to Saskatchewan Justice, Canadian Judicial Council and the Tax Court of Canada.

**Strategy 4.7**

***The ministry will continue its emphasis on safe custody and transportation of adult and young offenders between courts and adult correctional and young offender centers.***

Security Operations is charged with the safe transport and custody of inmates to court facilities from correctional centres. Security Operations has a very good record with respect to retaining custody of inmates while being transported.

Security Operations has, to date, experienced no escapes from secure custody.

**Strategy 4.8**

***The ministry will ensure that Provincial Protection officers complete basic and advanced training to enable them to carry out their security, custody and escort functions***

Security Services continues to operate an extensive in-house training program. Saskatchewan Justice and Alberta corrections officers have been granted access to the program. Security Services has also implemented a policy of seconding qualified volunteers from Corrections to Security Services so that correction officers may gain operational experience within the court system. A number of employees have also been enrolled in developmental courses offered by the private sector and universities.

## Priority Policy Cross-Ministry Initiatives and Key Corporate Strategies

Alberta Solicitor General continues to strive to demonstrate leadership and contribute to the implementation of several cross-ministry policy and administrative initiatives. In addition, the Alberta Solicitor General has identified several ministry-wide corporate strategies to develop effective support mechanisms that will help achieve our business plan goals.

### Aboriginal Policy Initiative

The Aboriginal Policy Initiative (API) supports Government Business Plan Goal Six: "The well-being and self-reliance of Aboriginal people will be comparable to other Albertans". It provides a mechanism for cross-ministry collaboration to address issues of concern to government and Aboriginal people living in Alberta including issues relating to justice and safe communities.

The Aboriginal Justice Initiatives Unit represents Alberta Solicitor General and Alberta Justice on various sub-committees of the API.

The strategies and targets identified through the API establish a framework for action through which all Ministries can work together, and with other partners on Aboriginal issues in a more consistent, timely, integrated and proactive manner. Alberta Solicitor General contributes to the goal of improving the well-being and self-reliance of Aboriginal people by providing support and assistance to Aboriginal community initiatives such as youth justice committees and community-based contracted services, developing First Nations policing options, and enhancing cultural and spiritual programming in correctional centres.

### Alberta Children and Youth Initiative

Alberta Solicitor General remains committed to the goal of the Alberta Children and Youth Initiative that states: "all children and youth in Alberta are safe, well cared for, successful at learning and healthy." The ministry is actively participating on joint initiatives on children's mental health, early childhood development, fetal alcohol syndrome, child prostitution, youth in transition, information sharing and Aboriginal youth suicide prevention. Alberta Solicitor General also co-chaired the development of the Youth in Transition Framework, the Aboriginal Youth Suicide Prevention Strategy and the Information Sharing Guideline. Both the provincial and federal crime prevention strategies facilitate the development and implementation of innovative crime prevention programs where they work best – at the community level.

### Human Resource Strategies

Alberta Solicitor General takes a proactive approach to addressing the key human resource strategies of the ministry and government. Initiatives undertaken to respond to the human resource priorities identified in the Alberta Solicitor General Business Plan and the Corporate Human Resource Plan Development Strategy have addressed the

targets set for building leadership capacity, attracting and retaining top personnel and aligning the management of human resource activities with the corporate goals and priorities of government.

Alberta Solicitor General has increased leadership capacity by pursuing initiatives to provide leadership training and development, mentoring assignments, specific training in resolving conflict and maintaining a positive workplace as well as a continuous learning strategy for departmental employees. To ensure the attraction and retention of staff, Alberta Solicitor General has adopted behavioral interviewing approaches, conducted exit interviews, participated in cross-government initiatives relating to attraction and retention and ensured timely formal and informal recognition of staff contributions. Assurance that the management of Alberta Solicitor General human resources aligns with government and ministry goals and priorities has resulted from implementation of performance management processes and employee surveys aimed at strengthening employee understanding of how their work contributes to ministry success.

### Information Technology Management Strategies

Alberta Solicitor General continued to develop and enhance its information systems. Significant changes were made to systems to comply with the federal *Youth Criminal Justice Act* that came into effect on April 1, 2003. The construction of the Victims Assistance Status Tracking system was completed and will be implemented to coincide with approval of the new regulation to the *Victims of Crime Act* expected in 2003-04.

Alberta Solicitor General participated in cross-government and inter-jurisdictional information technology committees and initiatives to improve service delivery and information sharing. Solicitor General provided a grant to the Criminal Intelligence Service of Alberta to begin development of the Alberta Public Safety Net that will allow participating police services in Alberta to share information in a timely and efficient manner.

### Business Resumption Plan

The Alberta Solicitor General filed an updated Business Resumption Plan with Emergency Management Alberta in January 2003. The Alberta Solicitor General's Business Resumption Plan was updated to reflect the new information revealed during the last business resumption planning process and to address the Auditor General's findings regarding all ministries' emergency preparedness.

The Alberta Solicitor General Business Resumption Plan was reviewed, validated and updated to identify services that are vital to Albertans and, most importantly, ensure that these vital services are delivered in times of emergency.

# Criminal Code Reporting

**BILL C-24: *An Act to Amend the Criminal Code (Organized Crime and Law Enforcement) and to make consequential amendments to other acts***

On December 18, 2001, Parliament passed Bill C-24, *An Act to Amend the Criminal Code (Organized Crime and Law Enforcement) and to make consequential amendments to other acts*. The amendments to the *Criminal Code* contained in Bill C-24 enacted new sections to provide a limited justification for otherwise illegal acts and omissions by law enforcement officers, and others acting at their direction.

The law enforcement justification provisions came into force on February 1, 2002 and an essential condition is that it can apply only to officers designated by a competent authority. In the case of municipal police services, the Alberta Solicitor General is the competent authority.

The competent authority is responsible for publishing an annual report on the designations and authorizations provided under subsections 24.1 to 25.4 of the *Criminal Code*. This report shall include information on the amount and nature of the acts or omissions committed by those officers designated under this legislation.

Although the legislation came into force on February 1, 2002, Alberta did not begin designating officers under this legislation until March 2003. Therefore, the report for 2002 is nil.

**BILL C-36: *Anti-Terrorism Act***

On December 18, 2001, Parliament passed Bill C-36, the *Anti-Terrorism Act*. Through amendments to the *Criminal Code*, the new act created measures to take enforcement action in order to prevent terrorist incidents and provided law enforcement agencies with new investigative tools. In accordance with subsection 83.3(4), a peace officer who suspects on reasonable grounds that the detention of a person is necessary to prevent a terrorist activity, may arrest the person without a warrant.

Pursuant to subsection 83.31(3) of the *Criminal Code*, the Minister responsible for policing in every province shall publish or otherwise make available to the public an annual report for the previous year on the operation of subsection 83.3 of the *Criminal Code* that includes:

a) the number of arrests without warrant that were made under subsection 83.3(4) and the period of the arrested person's detention in custody in each case; and

b) the number of cases in which a person was arrested without warrant under subsection 83.3(4) and was released.

Information has been received from all police services in Alberta indicating that no arrests were made under this subsection in the previous year; therefore, the report for 2002 is nil.

## Forward-Looking Information

Alberta Solicitor General continues to work on refining goals and performance measures to more accurately reflect ministry outcomes. To this end, the 2003-06 Solicitor General business plan includes several changes from 2002-05.

In 2003-06 a new goal and performance measure will be reported, which reflect Solicitor General's crisis management role. This new goal, "to ensure the safety of Albertans through appropriate crisis management planning" will be measured by: stakeholder satisfaction with services of the Security and Information Management Unit. In addition, under goal one "ensure safe communities in Alberta," a new target will be introduced for the crime rate measure: to have the lowest crime rate of the four western provinces.

Our core business of policing, crime prevention and security operations will be identified as three separate core businesses and additional detail will be provided to clarify the ministry's primary responsibilities. In addition, the core business relating to victims services will be renamed "Victims Programs and Services". In 2003-06, new mission and vision statements will also be introduced to more accurately reflect Alberta Solicitor General's purpose and intended future.

Many of the recommendations from the Justice Summit will continue to drive our actions in 2003-06. This new business plan reflects the ministry's commitment to continue to improve. It takes into account and highlights the many issues that affect the justice system in Alberta.

Alberta Solicitor General will continue to strive to ensure the safety of Albertans by providing effective policing, crime prevention, corrections programs and security measures. We will continue to find ways to improve the way we do business, make the best of our resources and strengthen our partnerships with our stakeholders in policing, community organizations, local government and with Aboriginal people.

# METHODOLOGY

## GOAL ONE **Promote safe communities in Alberta**

### KEY MEASURE 1
### Public Perception of Safety in the Home

*Methodology:* A public opinion telephone survey is conducted on an annual basis. The survey averages 20 minutes in length and was last conducted in January 2003. Professionally trained interviewers conducted all interviews from a central telephone facility. The survey is completed on a computer-assisted telephone interviewing system that allows for ongoing tabulation of results. Ten per cent of all interviews were monitored online.

All respondents met the following criteria: age 18 or over; 50 per cent male and 50 per cent female; and representative of age groups in the general population.

As in pervious years, in 2003 a total of 750 surveys were completed. The completed surveys were checked against the census data to ensure a representative sample across Alberta. Results are reliable to within +/-3.6 percent at the 95 per cent confidence level.

### KEY MEASURE 2
### Public Perception of Safety in the Neighbourhood

*Methodology:* As described under Key Measure 1: Public Perception of Safety in the Home.

### KEY MEASURE 3
### Victimization Rate

*Methodology:* As described under Key Measure 1: Public Perception of Safety in the Home.

### KEY MEASURE 4
### Crime Rate: Violent Crime and Property Crime

*Methodology:* Crime is defined as the total number of *Criminal Code* incidents as reported by police, including crimes committed by youths. Violent crime involves offences that deal with the application or threat of application of force to a person. These include homicide, attempted murder, various forms of sexual and non-sexual assault, robbery and abduction. Traffic incidents that result in death or bodily harm are not included. Property crime includes unlawful acts with the intent of gaining property, but do not involve the use or threat of violence against an individual. Theft, breaking and entering, fraud and possession of stolen goods are examples of property crimes.

Crime statistics are collected using the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, a common survey instrument used to measure police-reported crime in each Canadian jurisdiction. Population data from Statistics Canada is used to convert reported crime into crime rates per 100,000 population.

### KEY MEASURE 5
### Public Satisfaction with Policing

*Methodology:* As described under Key Measure 1: Public Perception of Safety in the Home.

## GOAL TWO **Provide services to victims and work with Alberta Justice to ensure victims have a more meaningful role in the criminal justice system**

### KEY MEASURE 1
### Satisfaction with Services Provided to Applicants for Victim Financial Benefits

*Methodology:* The measure is taken from a five point Likert scale question on the evaluation page of the Application for Financial Benefits form. The scale ranges from one (not very helpful) to five (very helpful). The total number of new applications for Financial Benefits received was 1,454. In total, 843 valid completed surveys returned between April 1, 2002 to March 31, 2003 were used to calculate the result. The respondent return rate was 58 per cent. Respondents included only those applying for financial benefits who chose to complete the survey and respond to this question, at the time they applied for benefits.

The calculation of the percentage of satisfied respondents is as follows: the responses of "1" or "2" on the five point scale (not helpful), of 3 (neutral) and of "4" and "5" (helpful) were counted for each month. The counts were entered on a spreadsheet by month of receipt.

For the 4.04 out of five average response result, the methodology consisted of totaling all scores for the survey question and dividing by the total number of valid, completed responses to the question for a one-year period.

### KEY MEASURE 2
### Access to Victim Service Units

*Methodology:* Using administrative records, a total of all Alberta Police Services or RCMP Detachments that have, or have access to a Victim Service Unit, and the ones that do not have, or have no access to a Victim Service Unit is calculated. A simple formula is then applied. For example:

Total Number that have, or have access to a Victim Service Unit - 178

Total Number that don't have, or have access to a Victim Service Unit - 11

Grand Total - 189

The percentage is then calculated as follows:

Total Number that have, or have access to a Victim Service Unit divided by the Grand Total X 100

178 divided by 189 X 100 = 94%

**KEY MEASURE 3**
**Number of Victim Service Initiatives**

*Methodology:* The word "supported" by Alberta Solicitor General is taken in context to mean those programs supported by tangible funding such as grants. The number of Victim Service Units is calculated using the Directory - Victim Service Units. Those Victim Service Units in the Directory that are not funded by the Victims of Crime Funding are eliminated. The same method is used for the Community Programs funded by Alberta Solicitor General, Victims Programs and Youth Justice Committees. Alternative Measures Program, Financial Benefits Program, Victim Impact Statement Program and Victim Restitution Program are also included in the count. All the above are totaled and reported.

## GOAL THREE **Facilitate the rehabilitation of offenders**

**KEY MEASURE 1**
**Outcome of Correctional Sanctions: Successful Completion of Young Offender Probation Dispositions**

*Methodology:* This measure is calculated by dividing the number of probation dispositions that terminate successfully by the number of probation dispositions that terminate. Probation dispositions can terminate either successfully or unsuccessfully.

A probation disposition terminates successfully when it is closed as a result of reduced supervision granted or expiration of the probation order.

Unsuccessful termination occurs when the disposition is closed on or prior to the expiration date of the probation order as a result of the offender:

- Incurring a new criminal charge that results in a period of incarceration and the probation order will expire during the period of incarceration, or
- Failing to report to a probation officer and a warrant being issued under the *Young Offenders Act* (Canada) or under the *Provincial Young Offenders Act*.
- Having a probation violation or *Criminal Code of Canada* offence outstanding on the expiration date.

Each month, community corrections offices report to head office the number of probation dispositions that terminate, and whether termination was successful or unsuccessful.

## KEY MEASURE 2
### Outcome of Correctional Sanctions: Successful Completion of Adult Probation Sentences

*Methodology:* This measure is calculated by dividing the number of probation dispositions that terminate successfully by the number of probation dispositions that terminate. Probation dispositions can terminate either successfully or unsuccessfully.

A probation disposition terminates successfully when it is closed as a result of reduced supervision granted or expiration of the probation order.

Unsuccessful termination occurs when the disposition is closed on or prior to the expiration date of the probation order as a result of the offender:

- Incurring a new criminal charge that results in a period of incarceration and the probation order will expire during the period of incarceration, or
- Failing to report to a probation officer and a warrant being issued under the *Criminal Code of Canada*.
- Having a probation violation outstanding on the expiration date.

Each month, community corrections offices report to head office the number of probation dispositions that terminate, and whether termination was successful or unsuccessful.

## KEY MEASURE 3
### Percent of Offenders Involved in Work, Education, Treatment or Life Management Programs

*Methodology:* This measure is calculated by dividing the estimated average daily number of sentenced adult and sentenced and remanded young offenders involved in work, education, treatment or life management programs by the average daily offender population for the year.

Correctional centres throughout the province keep statistics on offender activities. Staff in each of the centres calculates an average number of offenders involved in meaningful activities (education programs, employment, counseling) and enters this information on an Offender Activity Report, which is forwarded to head office each month. Staff at head office totals the number in the offender activity reports received from all centres and produces a provincial total.

### KEY MEASURE 4
**Number of Hours of Community Service**

*Methodology:* Alberta correctional centres, camps and group homes report the total number of community hours completed by offenders serving sentences in custody in monthly offender activity reports. Community corrections officials and contracted agencies report the community hours completed by the offenders serving sentences in the community in workload statistical reports.

Information from both sources is reported to the Correctional Services Division and is presented in a monthly performance measure report. The number of community service hours reported in the monthly offender activity reports and the workload statistical reports are added together to produce a provincial total. Information on the specific agencies and government departments for which community service is performed is not analyzed.

## GOAL FOUR **Ensure secure and efficient custody, community supervision and transportation of offenders**

### KEY MEASURE 1
**Successful Completion of Temporary Absence Supervision**

*Methodology:* A record of offenders granted temporary absence and the number of offenders who re-offend while on temporary absence is maintained in a central database operated by the ministry.

The number of offenders who successfully complete temporary absence is determined by subtracting the number of offenders whose temporary absence was suspended for incurring a new charge, from the number of offenders granted temporary absence. The measure is then calculated by dividing the number of offenders who successfully complete temporary absence by the number of offenders granted temporary absence.

### KEY MEASURE 2
**Per Diem Cost for Housing Adult Offenders in a Correctional Facility**

*Methodology:* The calculation of this measure conforms to reporting instructions provided by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS). CCJS reporting instructions include actual costs charged to the Correctional Services Division's budget, and make Alberta results comparable to other Canadian jurisdictions.

The per diem cost is calculated by dividing actual costs directly charged to the Correctional Services Division's budget for custody of offenders at government operated adult remand and correctional centres along with associated camps by 365 days in a year and by the average daily offender population of the centres.

Actual costs exclude costs incurred by other ministries (Infrastructure, Municipal Affairs and Learning) and any costs not directly associated with running government operated adult correctional centres such as community corrections, head office, or costs for purchased community services.

Adult intermittent servers are included in the average daily population, as are young offenders held at the Red Deer and Medicine Hat Remand Centres.

**KEY MEASURE 3**
**Number of Escape Incidents from Secure Custody**

*Methodology:* Adult correctional centres and young offender centres report the number of escapes from secure custody on monthly offender activity reports, which are forwarded to head office.

When a centre reports an escape from secure custody, head office investigates to verify the reported escape is an escape from within the secure confines of a correctional centre.

To be counted as an escape from secure custody, the escape must meet all the requirements for a prison breach as described in the *Criminal Code of Canada*. Offenders who walk away from minimum-security settings such as work camps and group homes or who fail to return from a period of temporary absence are not included in the calculation of escapes.

**KEY MEASURE 4**
**Successful Transportation of Prisoners to Court**

*Methodology:* This is a new measure. Public Security Division's regional offices record the total number of prisoners transported to courts in the province and the total number of lateness complaints made by the judiciary in the province on a monthly basis. When prisoners are late for their court appearance an Incident Report is generated. The percentage of on-time transportation of prisoners to court is derived from dividing the total number of prisoners transported by the number of judicial complaints reported. In 2002/03 no incident reports were generated. Prisoners who are late for court as a result of weather, road conditions or administrative delays are not included in the calculation of on-time transports.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Ministry of the Solicitor General

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2003

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AUDITOR GENERAL
*Alberta*

# AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of the Legislative Assembly

I have audited the consolidated statement of financial position of the Ministry of the Solicitor General as at March 31, 2003, and the consolidated statements of operations and changes in financial position for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the management of the Ministry. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

The Ministry is required to follow the corporate government accounting policies and reporting practices established by Alberta Finance, including the following policies that are exceptions from Canadian generally accepted accounting principles:

Capitalization of Assets

The Ministry employs a policy of expensing capital asset purchases under $15,000. Consequently, a significant amount of resources available to the Ministry for future use has been recorded as if it had been consumed. It is estimated that at March 31, 2003 assets have been understated and net liabilities overstated by approximately $3.4 million representing the unconsumed cost of capital assets at that date. The effect of expensing rather than amortizing capital assets is to overstate expenses for the year ended March 31, 2003 by approximately $1.1 million.

Awards Handled by the Crimes Compensation Board

The Victims of Crime Fund is obligated to provide ongoing monthly support payments to certain individuals as a result of awards handled by the Crimes Compensation Board prior to the repeal of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act. As disclosed in Note 6, the Fund does not record a liability for known recurring payments. When an obligation is likely payable and can be estimated, Canadian generally accepted accounting principles require recording of a liability and an expense in the period in which the liability arose. The effect of recording this obligation as it is settled rather than when it arose is to materially understate liabilities and net liabilities at March 31, 2003.

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matters discussed in the preceding paragraphs, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Ministry as at March 31, 2003, and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

FCA
Auditor General

Edmonton, Alberta
May 23, 2003

## Ministry of the Solicitor General
## Consolidated Statement of Operations
## Year Ended March 31, 2003

(in thousands)

| | 2003 | | Restated 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Budget (Schedule 3) | Actual | Actual (Note 3) |
| Revenues (Schedule 1) | | | |
| Transfer from the Government of Canada | $ 23,169 | $ 23,616 | $ 22,145 |
| Investment Income | 200 | 182 | 223 |
| Fees, Permits and Licences | 325 | 367 | 317 |
| Other Revenues | 14,927 | 14,484 | 13,467 |
| | 38,621 | 38,649 | 36,152 |
| Expenses – Directly Incurred (Note 2b and Schedule 5) | | | |
| Voted (Schedule 2) | | | |
| Ministry Support Services | 5,605 | 5,487 | 5,494 |
| Public Security | 124,204 | 120,409 | 116,891 |
| Correctional Services | 128,408 | 131,158 | 121,121 |
| | 258,217 | 257,054 | 243,506 |
| Statutory (Schedule 3) | | | |
| Valuation Adjustments | | | |
| Provision for Doubtful Accounts | 200 | 164 | (45) |
| Provision for Vacation Pay | 67 | 721 | (189) |
| | 267 | 885 | (234) |
| Regulated Fund | | | |
| Victims of Crime | 9,802 | 9,727 | 12,993 |
| | 268,286 | 267,666 | 256,265 |
| Net Operating Results | $ (229,665) | $ (229,017) | $ (220,113) |

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these financial statements.

## Ministry of the Solicitor General
## Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
## March 31, 2003

(in thousands)

| | 2003 | Restated 2002 (Note 3) |
|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | |
| Cash | $ 7,075 | $ 4,129 |
| Accounts Receivable (Note 4) | 14,147 | 18,090 |
| Advances | 2 | 5 |
| Capital Assets (Note 5) | 1,651 | 656 |
| | $ 22,875 | $ 22,880 |
| **Liabilities** | | |
| Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities | $ 46,039 | $ 44,365 |
| **Net Liabilities** | | |
| Net Liabilities at Beginning of Year | (21,485) | (17,220) |
| Net Operating Results | (229,017) | (220,113) |
| Net Transfer from General Revenues | 227,338 | 215,848 |
| Net Liabilities at End of Year | (23,164) | (21,485) |
| | $ 22,875 | $ 22,880 |

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these financial statements.

## Ministry of the Solicitor General
## Consolidated Statement of Changes in Financial Position
## Year Ended March 31, 2003

(in thousands)

| | 2003 | Restated 2002 (Note 3) |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Transactions | | |
| Net Operating Results | $ (229,017) | $ (220,113) |
| Non-cash items | | |
| Amortization | 312 | 165 |
| Valuation Adjustments | 885 | (234) |
| | (227,820) | (220,182) |
| Decrease (Increase) in Accounts Receivable | 3,779 | (902) |
| Decrease in Advances | 3 | - |
| Increase in Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities | 953 | 5,023 |
| Net Cash Used by Operating Transactions | (223,085) | (216,061) |
| Investing Transactions | | |
| Purchase of Capital Assets | (1,307) | (59) |
| Transfer of Capital Assets to Innovation and Science | - | 27 |
| Cash Used by Investing Transactions | (1,307) | (32) |
| Financing Transactions | | |
| Net Transfer from General Revenues | 227,338 | 215,848 |
| Net Cash Provided (Used) | 2,946 | (245) |
| Cash, Beginning of Year | 4,129 | 4,374 |
| Cash, End of Year | $ 7,075 | $ 4,129 |

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these financial statements.

# MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL
# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
# YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2003

## Note 1 Authority and Purpose

The Solicitor General has been designated as responsible for various Acts by the *Government Organization Act* and its regulations. To fulfill these responsibilities, the Solicitor General administers the organizations listed below. The authority under which each organization operates is also listed. Together, these organizations form the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

| Organization | Authority |
|---|---|
| The Department of the Solicitor General | *Government Organization Act* |
| Victims of Crime Fund | *Victims of Crime Act* |

The Ministry's purpose is to serve Albertans by ensuring safe and secure communities through effective policing, security and correctional services and when crime is committed to assist victims of crime.

## Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Reporting Practices

The recommendations of the Public Sector Accounting Board of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants are the primary source for the disclosed basis of accounting. Recommendations of the Accounting Standards Board of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, other authoritative pronouncements, accounting literature, and published financial statements relating to either the public sector or analogous situations in the private sector are used to supplement the recommendations of the Public Sector Accounting Board where it is considered appropriate. These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the following accounting policies that have been established by government for all departments.

### (a) Reporting Entity

The reporting entity is the Ministry of the Solicitor General for which the Solicitor General is accountable. These financial statements include the activities of the Department of the Solicitor General and the Victims of Crime Fund (a regulated fund).

## Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Reporting Practices (continued)

### (b) Basis of Financial Reporting

**Basis of Consolidation**

The accounts of the Department and the Victims of Crime Fund are consolidated after adjusting them to a basis consistent with the accounting policies described below. There were no eliminating entries required to revenue and expense transactions, investing and financing transactions, and related asset and liability accounts between entities within the Ministry.

**Revenues**

All revenues are reported on the accrual method of accounting. Cash received for which goods or services have not been provided by year-end is recorded as unearned revenue.

**Expenses**

Directly Incurred

Directly incurred expenses are those costs the Ministry has primary responsibility and accountability for, as reflected in the Government's budget documents.

In addition to program operating expenses like salaries, supplies, etc., directly incurred expenses also include:

- Amortization of capital assets.
- Pension costs, which comprise the cost of employer contributions for current service of employees during the year.
- Valuation adjustments, which include changes in the valuation allowances used to reflect financial assets at their net recoverable or other appropriate value. Valuation adjustments also represent the change in management's estimate of future payments arising from obligations relating to vacation pay, guarantees and indemnities.

Incurred by Others

Services incurred by other entities in support of the Ministry's operations are disclosed in Schedule 5.

**Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Reporting Practices (continued)**

**(b) Basis of Financial Reporting (continued)**

**Assets**

Financial assets of the Ministry are limited to financial claims, such as advances to and receivables from other organizations, employees and other individuals.

Assets acquired by right are not included. Capital assets of the Ministry are recorded at historical cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The threshold for capitalizing new systems development is $100,000 and the threshold for all other capital assets is $15,000.

**Liabilities**

Liabilities include all financial claims payable by the Ministry at fiscal year end.

**Net Liabilities**

Net liabilities represent the difference between the carrying value of assets held by the Ministry and its liabilities.

**Measurement of Uncertainty**
(in thousands)

Measurement uncertainty exists when there is a significant variance between the amount recognized in the financial statements and another reasonably possible amount. Accounts receivable, recorded as $14,147 in these financial statements, is subject to measurement uncertainty. Accounts receivable includes certain outstanding federal statute surcharges and provincial statute fine surcharges that are expected to be satisfied by means other than cash payment. The other means include participation in the fine option program or time served in a correctional institution at the option of the person owing the fine. Outstanding surcharges expected to be satisfied by other means of $963 (2002 - $1,023) have been deducted from total outstanding surcharges of $11,118 (2002 - $10,742) to arrive at reported revenue and related accounts receivable. The estimate of $963 is based on the actual percentage satisfied in this manner from April 1, 2002 to March 31, 2003. Changes in the proportion of surcharges satisfied by other means may have a material effect on future operating results.

**Valuation of Financial Assets and Liabilities**

Fair value is the amount of consideration agreed upon in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act.

The fair values of accounts receivable, advances, accounts payable and accrued liabilities are estimated to approximate their carrying values.

## Note 3 Prior Period Adjustment
(in thousands)

Prior year actual amounts on the Statement of Operations and Statement of Financial Position have been restated to reflect the capitalization of $41 for Victims Assistance Status Tracking (VAST) system development costs, which were incorrectly expensed to Victims Programs for the year ended March 31, 2002.

## Note 4 Accounts Receivable
(in thousands)

| | 2003 | | | 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gross Amount | Allowance for Doubtful Accounts | Net Realizable Value | Net Realizable Value |
| Government of Canada | $ 3,010 | $ - | $ 3,010 | $ 6,883 |
| Fine Surcharges | 11,169 | 486 | 10,683 | 10,292 |
| Other | 454 | - | 454 | 915 |
| | $ 14,633 | $ 486 | $ 14,147 | $ 18,090 |

Accounts receivable are unsecured and non-interest bearing.

## Note 5 Capital Assets
(in thousands)

| | 2003 | | | | Restated 2002 (Note 3) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Estimated Useful Life | Cost | Accumulated Amortization | Net Book Value | Net Book Value |
| Equipment | 10 years | $ 5,972 | $ 4,683 | $ 1,289 | $ 599 |
| Building | 40 years | 17 | 1 | 16 | 16 |
| Computer Hardware and Software | 5-10 years | 667 | 351 | 346 | 41 |
| Total | | $ 6,656 | $ 5,035 | $ 1,651 | $ 656 |

**Note 6 Commitments**
(in thousands)

As at March 31, 2003, the Ministry is committed under contracts, which expire on various dates to March 2012, totaling $336,342 (2002 - $331,929). This includes a commitment for the Provincial Police Service Agreement. The Provincial Police Service Agreement with Canada is a contract for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to provide policing services to small communities and rural areas in Alberta. The term of this contract is from April 1, 1992 to March 31, 2012. The cost of this police service agreement was estimated at $98,467 (2002 - restated $92,110). Under the terms of the agreement, Alberta may terminate the agreement with a two-year notice served on March 31, in any year. The commitment, based on the minimum notice period, is estimated to be $312,400 as at March 31, 2003 (2002 - $303,000), which represents payments for policing services until March 31, 2006.

The Ministry leases equipment and vehicles under operating leases, which expire on various dates to 2008. The aggregate amounts payable for the unexpired terms of these leases are as follows:

| Year | (in thousands) |
|---|---|
| 2004 | $ 505 |
| 2005 | 335 |
| 2006 | 196 |
| 2007 | 81 |
| 2008 | 4 |
| Total | $ 1,121 |

Proclamation of the *Victims of Crime Act* in 1997 repealed the *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act*, dissolving the Crimes Compensation Board. The Director under the *Victims of Crime Act* assumed administrative responsibility and the Fund assumed financial responsibility for future obligations associated with the former Board's compensation claims. A number of these claims involve a monthly payment for continuing loss of support or income and/or cost of care. These payments are subject to periodic review to confirm continued eligibility for entitlements and/or adjustment to the monthly amount. Recipients are also expected to advise the Fund of any significant change in circumstance or status between review dates. In March 2003, forty-seven eligible recipients received a monthly payment (fifty eligible recipients in March 2002). The total estimated amount of all monthly payments to eligible recipients for 2003-04 is $582 (2002-03 - $604). The liability for payments beyond 2003-2004 has not been included in the financial statements.

The Victims of Crime Fund has entered into longer term funding arrangements with organizations for delivery of victim services to communities. These arrangements, subject to satisfaction of reporting and service delivery requirements, are $1,085 in 2003-04 and $872 in 2004-05.

## Note 7 Contingencies
(in thousands)

As at March 31, 2003, the Ministry is a defendant in fifty-three legal claims (2002 - fifty legal claims). Forty-six of these claims have specified amounts totaling $35,844 and the remaining seven have not specified any amount (2002 - forty one claims with a specified amount of $30,908 and nine with no specified amount). There were no claims in which the Ministry was jointly named with other entities (2002 - three claims amounting to $2,625). Forty-two claims amounting to $32,363 are covered by the Alberta Risk Management Fund (2002 - forty claims totaling $25,939).

The resulting loss, if any, from these claims cannot be determined.

## Note 8 Financial Benefits
(in thousands)

As at March 31, 2003, there were three hundred ninety four (2002 - four hundred twenty five) active applications for financial benefits with the Victims of Crime program. Sufficient information was received to conclude determinations of eligibility and assess injuries on twenty applications (2002 – sixty seven). There were three hundred seventy four applications (2002 - three hundred fifty eight) requiring additional information to make final determinations on individual applications. A liability of $36 (2002 - $188) was recorded for individual applications where sufficient information was received to confirm eligibility and where the amount could be determined under regulations to the *Victims of Crime Act*. An additional estimated liability of $1,412 (2002 - $1,695), subject to variation, was recorded based on historical information for those applications with insufficient information to make final determinations. The total amount accrued for financial benefits included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities amount to $1,448 (2002 - $1,883).

## Note 9 Trust Funds Under Administration
(in thousands)

The Ministry administers trust funds that are regulated funds consisting of public money over which the Legislature has no power of appropriation. Because the Province has no equity in the funds and administers them for the purpose of various trusts, they are not included in the Ministry's financial statements.

Institutional Trust receives and disburses inmate funds used for their personal needs, and inmate welfare funds that are administered on their behalf. As at March 31, 2003, the amount of the trust assets under administration net of trust liabilities held for the Institutional Trust was $534 (2002 - $411). Total trust receipts exceeded total trust disbursements in 2002-2003 by $123 (2002 - disbursements exceeded receipts $21).

## Note 10 Payments Under Agreement
(in thousands)

The Ministry has an agreement to disburse the provincial share of net forfeitures from proceeds of crime on behalf of Justice Canada. Proceeds received from Canada under this agreement are in accordance with Section 10 of the *Federal Seized Property Management Act* resulting from the investigation efforts by law enforcement agencies in Alberta.

Disbursements to law enforcement agencies and crime and drug prevention organizations under this agreement are made by the Ministry under authority of the *Financial Administration Act*, Section 25. Only the amounts received from Justice Canada and not disbursed are reflected in these financial statements.

Amounts payable to law enforcement agencies and crime and drug prevention organizations under this agreement with Justice Canada, for the year ended March 31, 2003, are $216 (2002 - $264) and are reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

The Ministry also had two one time only funding agreements with the Government of Canada. Costs incurred under these agreements are made by the Ministry under authority of the *Financial Administration Act*, Section 25. Accounts receivable includes $325 (2002 - $0) for the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* and $39 (2002 - $0) for the G8 Summit. Total accounts receivable from the Government of Canada for the year ended March 31, 2003 are $364 (2002 - $0) and are reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Amounts paid under agreements with program sponsors are as follows:

| | 2003 | 2002 |
|---|---|---|
| Government of Canada – *Youth Criminal Justice Act* | $ 325 | $ - |
| Government of Canada – G8 Summit | 1,148 | - |
| | $ 1,473 | $ - |

## Note 11 Defined Benefit Plans
(in thousands)

The Ministry participates in the multiemployer pension plans, Management Employees Pension Plan and Public Service Pension Plan. The Ministry also participates in the multiemployer Supplementary Retirement Plan for Public Service Managers. The expense for these pension plans is equivalent to the annual contributions of $5,670 for the year ended March 31, 2003 (2002 - $5,098).

**Note 11 Defined Benefit Plans (continued)**
(in thousands)

At December 31, 2002, the Management Employees Pension Plan reported a deficiency of $301,968 (2001 - surplus $5,338) and the Public Service Pension Plan reported an actuarial deficiency of $175,528 (2001 - actuarial surplus $320,487). At December 31, 2002, the Supplementary Retirement Plan for Public Service Managers had an actuarial surplus of $6,472 (2001 - actuarial deficiency $399).

The Ministry also participates in two multiemployer Long Term Disability Income Continuance Plans. At March 31, 2003, the Bargaining Unit Plan reported an actuarial deficiency of $14,434 (2002 - $8,646) and the Management, Opted Out and Excluded Plan an actuarial deficiency of $3,053 (2002 - $2,656). The expense for these two plans is limited to employer's annual contributions for the year.

**Note 12 Approval of Financial Statements**

The financial statements were approved by the Senior Financial Officer and the Deputy Solicitor General.

**Ministry of the Solicitor General** **Schedule 1**
**Schedule to Consolidated Financial Statements**
**Revenues**
**Year Ended March 31, 2003**

(in thousands)

| | 2003 | | 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Budget | Actual | Actual |
| Transfer from the Government of Canada | | | |
| Young Offenders Program | $ 19,444 | $ 19,297 | $ 17,791 |
| Federal Inmates Program | 2,300 | 3,018 | 2,385 |
| Other | 1,425 | 1,301 | 1,969 |
| | 23,169 | 23,616 | 22,145 |
| Investment Income – Bank Interest | 200 | 182 | 223 |
| Fees, Permits and Licences | | | |
| Private Investigator Fees | 325 | 367 | 317 |
| Other Revenue | | | |
| Fine Surcharges | 14,862 | 13,506 | 13,361 |
| Refunds of Expenditures | 25 | 105 | 37 |
| Miscellaneous | 40 | 873 | 69 |
| | 14,927 | 14,484 | 13,467 |
| | $ 38,621 | $ 38,649 | $ 36,152 |

**Ministry of the Solicitor General**
**Schedule to Consolidated Financial Statements**
**Expenses – Directly Incurred Detailed by Object**
**Year Ended March 31, 2003**

**Schedule 2**

(in thousands)

| | 2003 Budget | 2003 Actual | Restated 2002 Actual (Note 3) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Voted | | | |
| Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits (a) | $ 116,208 | $ 119,023 | $ 104,883 |
| Supplies and Services (a) | 139,031 | 133,467 | 135,844 |
| Grants | 2,727 | 4,199 | 2,563 |
| Financial Transactions and Other | 53 | 53 | 51 |
| Amortization of Capital Assets | 198 | 312 | 165 |
| Total Voted Expenses | $ 258,217 | $ 257,054 | $ 243,506 |
| Regulated Fund | | | |
| Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits | $ 478 | $ 706 | $ 571 |
| Supplies and Services | 734 | 632 | 546 |
| Grants | 8,540 | 8,389 | 11,876 |
| Amortization | 50 | - | - |
| Total Regulated Fund Expenses | $ 9,802 | $ 9,727 | $ 12,993 |

(a) Salaries, wages and employee benefits and supplies and services expenses for Strategic Services programs are shared with the Ministry of Justice, which contributes its own share of expenses. Only the Ministry of the Solicitor General portion is disclosed in this schedule.

**Ministry of the Solicitor General** **Schedule 3**

**Schedule to Consolidated Financial Statements**

**Budget**

**Year Ended March 31, 2003**

(in thousands)

| | 2002-2003 Estimates | Treasury Authorized (a) | 2002-2003 Authorized Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenues: | | | |
| Transfer from the Government of Canada | $ 23,169 | $ - | $ 23,169 |
| Investment Income | 200 | - | 200 |
| Fees, Permits and Licences | 325 | - | 325 |
| Other Revenue | 14,927 | 1,011 | 15,938 |
| | 38,621 | 1,011 | 39,632 |
| Expenses – Directly Incurred: | | | |
| Voted: | | | |
| Ministry Support Services | 5,605 | - | 5,605 |
| Public Security | 124,204 | - | 124,204 |
| Correctional Services | 128,408 | - | 128,408 |
| | 258,217 | - | 258,217 |
| Statutory: | | | |
| Valuation Adjustments | | | |
| Provision for Doubtful Accounts | 200 | - | 200 |
| Provision for Vacation Pay | 67 | - | 67 |
| | 267 | - | 267 |
| Victims of Crime Fund | 9,802 | 1,011 | 10,813 |
| Total Expenses | 268,286 | 1,011 | 269,297 |
| Net Operating Results | $ (229,665) | $ - | $ (229,665) |
| Capital Investment | $ 400 | $ - | $ 400 |

(a) An increase of expenditure of the Fund was authorized by Treasury Board on January 22, 2003. Treasury Board authorized an increase to the expenditure on the basis of an offsetting increase to revenues of the Fund.

**Ministry of the Solicitor General** **Schedule 4**

**Schedule to Consolidated Financial Statements**

**Related Party Transactions**

**Year Ended March 31, 2003**

(in thousands)

Related parties are those entities consolidated or accounted for on a modified equity basis in the Province of Alberta's financial statements. Related parties also include management in the Ministry.

The Ministry and its employees paid or collected certain taxes and fees set by regulation for permits, licences and other charges. These amounts were incurred in the normal course of business, reflect charges applicable to all users, and have been excluded from this Schedule.

The Ministry had the following transactions with related parties recorded on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at the amount of consideration agreed upon between the related parties:

| | Other Entities | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2003 | 2002 |
| Expenses – Directly Incurred | | |
| Alberta Corporate Service Centre | $ 3,606 | $ 3,408 |
| Information Technology | 997 | 517 |
| Vehicles (CVO/EVO) | 92 | 139 |
| Queen's Printer | 3 | - |
| Air Transportation | 29 | 4 |
| Parking | 6 | 2 |
| | $ 4,733 | $ 4,070 |
| Capital Assets Transferred | $ - | $ 27 |

The Ministry also had the following transactions with related parties for which no consideration was exchanged. The amounts for these related party transactions are estimated based on the costs incurred by the service provider to provide the service. These amounts are not recorded in the financial statements but are disclosed in Schedule 5.

| | Other Entities | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2003 | 2002 |
| Expenses – Indirectly Incurred by Others | | |
| Accommodation | $ 26,104 | $ 24,283 |
| Legal Services | 869 | 1,280 |
| | $ 26,973 | $ 25,563 |

The Ministry receives services under contracts managed by the Ministry of Government Services, Alberta Corporate Service Centre (ACSC). Any commitments under these contracts are reported by ACSC.

**Ministry of the Solicitor General**
**Schedule to Consolidated Financial Statements**
**Allocated Costs**
**Year Ended March 31, 2003**
(in thousands)

**Schedule 5**

| | 2003 | | | | | | 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Expenses – Incurred by Others | | Valuation Adjustments | | | |
| Program | Expenses (1) | Accommodation Costs | Legal Services | Vacation Pay | Doubtful Accounts | Total Expenses | Restated Total Expenses (Note 3) |
| Voted: | | | | | | | |
| Ministry Support Services | $ 5,487 | $ 476 | $ 7 | $ (4) | $ - | $ 5,966 | $ 5,971 |
| Public Security | 120,409 | 659 | 88 | (132) | - | 121,024 | 117,695 |
| Correctional Services | 131,158 | 24,911 | 694 | 844 | - | 157,607 | 144,963 |
| | 257,054 | 26,046 | 789 | 708 | - | 284,597 | 268,629 |
| Regulated Fund: | | | | | | | |
| Victims of Crime | 9,727 | 58 | 80 | 13 | 164 | 10,042 | 13,199 |
| | $ 266,781 | $ 26,104 | $ 869 | $ 721 | $ 164 | $ 294,639 | $ 281,828 |

(1) Expenses as per Statement of Operations, excluding valuation adjustments.

# Department of the Solicitor General

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2003

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Schedule of Allocated Costs ..... 126

AUDITOR GENERAL
*Alberta*

# AUDITOR'S REPORT

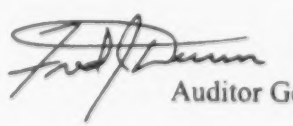
To the Solicitor General

I have audited the statement of financial position of the Department of the Solicitor General as at March 31, 2003, and the statements of operations and changes in financial position for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the management of the Department. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

The Department is required to follow the corporate government accounting policies and reporting practices as disclosed in Note 2, including the following policy that is an exception from Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. The Department employs a policy of expensing capital asset purchases under $15,000. Consequently, a significant amount of resources available to the Department for future use has been recorded as if it had been consumed. It is estimated that at March 31, 2003 assets have been understated and net liabilities overstated by approximately $3.4 million representing the unconsumed cost of capital assets at that date. The effect of expensing rather than amortizing capital assets is to overstate expenses for the year ended March 31, 2003 by approximately $1.1 million.

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matter discussed in the preceding paragraph, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department as at March 31, 2003, and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.



FCA
Auditor General

Edmonton, Alberta
May 23, 2003

## Department of the Solicitor General
## Statement of Operations
## Year Ended March 31, 2003

(in thousands)

| | 2003 | | 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Budget (Schedule 3) | Actual | Actual |
| Revenues (Schedule 1) | | | |
| Transfer from the Government of Canada | $ 23,169 | $ 23,616 | $ 22,145 |
| Fees, Permits and Licences | 325 | 367 | 317 |
| Other Revenue | 66 | 966 | 98 |
| | 23,560 | 24,949 | 22,560 |
| Expenses – Directly Incurred (Note 2b and Schedule 7) | | | |
| Voted (Schedules 2 and 4) | | | |
| Ministry Support Services | 5,605 | 5,487 | 5,494 |
| Public Security | 124,204 | 120,409 | 116,891 |
| Correctional Services | 128,408 | 131,158 | 121,121 |
| | 258,217 | 257,054 | 243,506 |
| Statutory (Schedules 3 and 4) | | | |
| Valuation Adjustments | | | |
| Provision for Doubtful Accounts | 100 | - | - |
| Provision (Decrease) for Vacation Pay | 67 | 708 | (215) |
| | 167 | 708 | (215) |
| | 258,384 | 257,762 | 243,291 |
| Net Operating Results | $ (234,824) | $ (232,813) | $ (220,731) |

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these financial statements.

## Department of the Solicitor General
## Statement of Financial Position
## March 31, 2003

| | (in thousands) | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2003 | 2002 |
| **Assets** | | |
| Cash | $ 24 | $ 24 |
| Accounts Receivable (Note 3) | 3,464 | 7,798 |
| Advances | 2 | 5 |
| Capital Assets (Note 4) | 1,396 | 615 |
| | $ 4,886 | $ 8,442 |
| **Liabilities** | | |
| Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities | $ 43,954 | $ 42,035 |
| **Net Liabilities** | | |
| Net Liabilities at Beginning of Year | (33,593) | (28,710) |
| Net Operating Results | (232,813) | (220,731) |
| Net Transfer from General Revenues | 227,338 | 215,848 |
| Net Liabilities at End of Year | (39,068) | (33,593) |
| | $ 4,886 | $ 8,442 |

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these financial statements.

## Department of the Solicitor General
## Statement of Changes in Financial Position
## Year Ended March 31, 2003

| | (in thousands) | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2003 | 2002 |
| Operating Transactions | | |
| Net Operating Results | $ (232,813) | $ (220,731) |
| Non-cash items | | |
| Amortization | 312 | 165 |
| Valuation Adjustments | 708 | (215) |
| | (231,793) | (220,781) |
| Decrease in Accounts Receivable | 4,334 | 566 |
| Decrease in Advances | 3 | - |
| Increase in Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities | 1,211 | 4,356 |
| Cash Used by Operating Transactions | (226,245) | (215,859) |
| Investing Transactions | | |
| Purchase of Capital Assets (Schedule 4) | (1,093) | (18) |
| Transfer of Capital Assets to Innovation and Science | - | 27 |
| Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Transactions | (1,093) | 9 |
| Financing Transactions | | |
| Net Transfer from General Revenues | 227,338 | 215,848 |
| Net Cash Used | - | (2) |
| Cash, Beginning of Year | 24 | 26 |
| Cash, End of Year | $ 24 | $ 24 |

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these financial statements.

# DEPARTMENT OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL
# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
# YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2003

## Note 1 Authority and Purpose

The Department of the Solicitor General operates under the authority of the *Government Organization Act*, Chapter G-10, Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000.

The Department's purpose is to serve Albertans by ensuring safe and secure communities through effective policing, security and correctional services.

## Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Reporting Practices

The recommendations of the Public Sector Accounting Board of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants are the primary source for the disclosed basis of accounting. Recommendations of the Accounting Standards Board of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, other authoritative pronouncements, accounting literature, and published financial statements relating to either the public sector or analogous situations in the private sector are used to supplement the recommendations of the Public Sector Accounting Board where it is considered appropriate. These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the following accounting policies that have been established by government for all departments.

### (a) Reporting Entity

The reporting entity is the Department of the Solicitor General, which is part of the Ministry of the Solicitor General and for which the Solicitor General is accountable. Other entities reporting to the Minister include the Victims of Crime Fund (a regulated fund). The activities of this organization are not included in these financial statements. The Ministry Annual Report provides a more comprehensive accounting of the financial position and results of the Ministry's operations for which the Solicitor General is accountable.

All departments of the Government of Alberta operate within the General Revenue Fund (the Fund). The Fund is administered by the Minister of Finance. All cash receipts of departments are deposited into the Fund and all cash disbursements made by departments are paid from the Fund. Net transfer from General Revenues is the difference between all cash receipts and all cash disbursements made.

## Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Reporting Practices (continued)

### (b) Basis of Financial Reporting

**Revenues**

All revenues are reported on the accrual method of accounting. Cash received for which goods or services have not been provided by year-end is recorded as unearned revenue.

**Expenses**

Directly Incurred

Directly incurred expenses are those costs the Department has primary responsibility and accountability for, as reflected in the Government's budget documents.

In addition to program operating expenses like salaries, supplies, etc., directly incurred expenses include:

- Amortization of capital assets.
- Pension costs, which comprise the cost of employer contributions for current service of employees during the year.
- Valuation adjustments, which include changes in the valuation allowances used to reflect financial assets at their net recoverable or other appropriate value. Valuation adjustments also represent the change in management's estimate of future payments arising from obligations relating to vacation pay, guarantees and indemnities.

Incurred by Others

Services contributed by other entities in support of the Department's operations are disclosed in Schedule 7.

**Assets**

Financial assets of the Department are limited to financial claims, such as advances to and receivables from other organizations, employees and other individuals.

Assets acquired by right are not included. Capital assets of the Department are recorded at historical cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The threshold for capitalizing new systems development is $100,000 and the threshold for all other capital assets is $15,000.

## Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Reporting Practices (continued)

### (b) Basis of Financial Reporting (continued)

**Liabilities**

Liabilities represent all financial claims payable by the Department at fiscal year end.

**Net Liabilities**

Net liabilities represent the difference between the carrying value of assets held by the Department and its liabilities.

**Valuation of Financial Assets and Liabilities**

Fair value is the amount of consideration agreed upon in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act.

The fair values of accounts receivable, advances, accounts payable and accrued liabilities are estimated to approximate their carrying values.

## Note 3 Accounts Receivable

(in thousands)

| | 2003 | | | 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gross Amount | Allowance for Doubtful Accounts | Net Realizable Value | Net Realizable Value |
| Government of Canada | $ 3,010 | $ - | $ 3,010 | $ 6,883 |
| Other | 454 | - | 454 | 915 |
| | $ 3,464 | $ - | $ 3,464 | $ 7,798 |

Accounts receivable are unsecured and non-interest bearing.

## Note 4 Capital Assets
(in thousands)

| | | 2003 | | | 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Estimated Useful Life | Cost | Accumulated Amortization | Net Book Value | Net Book Value |
| Equipment | 10 years | $ 5,972 | $ 4,683 | $ 1,289 | $ 599 |
| Building | 40 years | 17 | 1 | 16 | 16 |
| Computer Hardware and Software | 5-10 years | 442 | 351 | 91 | - |
| Total | | $ 6,431 | $ 5,035 | $ 1,396 | $ 615 |

## Note 5 Commitments
(in thousands)

As at March 31, 2003, the Department is committed under contracts, which expire on various dates to March 2012, totaling $336,342 (2002 - $331,929). This includes a commitment for the Provincial Police Service Agreement. The Provincial Police Service Agreement with Canada is a contract for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to provide policing services to small communities and rural areas in Alberta. The term of this contract is from April 1, 1992 to March 31, 2012. The cost of this police service agreement was estimated at $98,467 (2002 - restated $92,110). Under the terms of the agreement, Alberta may terminate the agreement with a two-year notice served on March 31, in any year. The commitment, based on the minimum notice period, is estimated to be $312,400 as at March 31, 2003 (2002 - $303,000), which represents payments for policing services until March 31, 2006.

The Department leases equipment and vehicles under operating leases, which expire on various dates to 2008. The aggregate amounts payable for the unexpired terms of these leases are as follows:

| Year | (in thousands) |
|---|---|
| 2004 | $ 505 |
| 2005 | 335 |
| 2006 | 196 |
| 2007 | 81 |
| 2008 | 4 |
| Total | $ 1,121 |

## Note 6 Contingencies
(in thousands)

As at March 31, 2003, the Department is a defendant in fifty-three legal claims (2002 - fifty legal claims). Forty-six of these claims have specified amounts totaling $35,844 and the remaining seven have not specified any amount (2002 - forty one claims with a specified amount of $30,908 and nine with no specified amount). There were no claims in which the Department was jointly named with other entities (2002 - three claims amounting to $2,625). Forty-two claims amounting to $32,363 are covered by the Alberta Risk Management Fund (2002 - forty claims totaling $25,939).

The resulting loss, if any, from these claims cannot be determined.

## Note 7 Trust Funds Under Administration
(in thousands)

The Department administers trust funds that are regulated funds consisting of public money over which the Legislature has no power of appropriation. Because the Province has no equity in the funds and administers them for the purpose of various trusts, they are not included in the Department's financial statements.

Institutional Trust receives and disburses inmate funds used for their personal needs, and inmate welfare funds that are administered on their behalf. As at March 31, 2003, the amount of the trust assets under administration net of trust liabilities held for the Institutional Trust was $534 (2002 - $411). Total trust receipts exceeded total trust disbursements in 2002-2003 by $123 (2002 - disbursements exceeded receipts $21).

## Note 8 Payments Under Agreement
(in thousands)

The Department has an agreement to disburse the provincial share of net forfeitures from proceeds of crime on behalf of Justice Canada. Proceeds received from Canada under this agreement are in accordance with Section 10 of the *Federal Seized Property Management Act* resulting from the investigation efforts by law enforcement agencies in Alberta.

Disbursements to law enforcement agencies and crime and drug prevention organizations under this agreement are made by the Department under authority of the *Financial Administration Act*, Section 25. Only the amounts received from Justice Canada and not disbursed are reflected in these financial statements.

Amounts payable to law enforcement agencies and crime and drug prevention organizations under this agreement with Justice Canada, for the year ended March 31, 2003, are $216 (2002 - $264) and are reflected in the Statement of Financial Position.

**Note 8 Payments Under Agreement (continued)**
(in thousands)

The Department also had two one time only funding agreements with the Government of Canada. Costs incurred under these agreements are made by the Department under authority of the *Financial Administration Act*, Section 25. Accounts receivable includes $325 (2002 - $0) for the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* and $39 (2002 - $0) for the G8 Summit. Total accounts receivable from the Government of Canada for the year ended March 31, 2003 are $364 (2002 - $0) and are reflected in the Statement of Financial Position.

Amounts paid under agreements with program sponsors are as follows:

| | 2003 | 2002 |
|---|---|---|
| Government of Canada – *Youth Criminal Justice Act* | $ 325 | $ - |
| Government of Canada – G8 Summit | 1,148 | - |
| | $ 1,473 | $ - |

**Note 9 Defined Benefit Plans**
(in thousands)

The Department participates in the multiemployer pension plans, Management Employees Pension Plan and Public Service Pension Plan. The Department also participates in the multiemployer Supplementary Retirement Plan for Public Service Managers. The expense for these pension plans is equivalent to the annual contributions of $5,626 for the year ended March 31, 2003 (2002 - $5,060).

At December 31, 2002, the Management Employees Pension Plan reported a deficiency of $301,968 (2001 - surplus $5,338) and the Public Service Pension Plan reported an actuarial deficiency of $175,528 (2001 - actuarial surplus $320,487). At December 31, 2002, the Supplementary Retirement Plan for Public Service Managers had an actuarial surplus of $6,472 (2001 - actuarial deficiency $399).

The Department also participates in two multiemployer Long Term Disability Income Continuance Plans. At March 31, 2003, the Bargaining Unit Plan reported an actuarial deficiency of $14,434 (2002 - $8,646) and the Management, Opted Out and Excluded Plan an actuarial deficiency of $3,053 (2002 - $2,656). The expense for these two plans is limited to employer's annual contributions for the year.

**Note 10 Approval of Financial Statements**

The financial statements were approved by the Senior Financial Officer and the Deputy Solicitor General.

**Department of the Solicitor General** **Schedule 1**
**Schedule to Financial Statements**
**Revenues**
**Year Ended March 31, 2003**

(in thousands)

| | 2003 | | 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Budget | Actual | Actual |
| Transfer from the Government of Canada | | | |
| Young Offenders Program | $ 19,444 | $ 19,297 | $ 17,791 |
| Federal Inmates Program | 2,300 | 3,018 | 2,385 |
| Native Court Worker Program | 865 | 865 | 865 |
| Other | 560 | 436 | 1,104 |
| | 23,169 | 23,616 | 22,145 |
| Fees, Permits and Licences | | | |
| Private Investigator Fees | 325 | 367 | 317 |
| Other Revenue | | | |
| Refunds of Expenditure | 25 | 93 | 29 |
| Miscellaneous | 40 | 873 | 69 |
| | 65 | 966 | 98 |
| | $ 23,559 | $ 24,949 | $ 22,560 |

**Department of the Solicitor General**
**Schedule to Financial Statements**
**Expenses – Directly Incurred Detailed by Object**
**Year Ended March 31, 2003**

**Schedule 2**

(in thousands)

| | 2003 | | 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Budget | Actual | Actual |
| Voted | | | |
| Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits (a) | $ 116,208 | $ 119,023 | $ 104,883 |
| Supplies and Services (a) | 139,031 | 133,467 | 135,844 |
| Grants | 2,727 | 4,199 | 2,563 |
| Financial Transactions and Other | 53 | 53 | 51 |
| Amortization of Capital Assets | 198 | 312 | 165 |
| Total Voted Expenses | $ 258,217 | $ 257,054 | $ 243,506 |

(a) Salaries, wages and employee benefits and supplies and services expenses for Strategic Services programs are shared with the Ministry of Justice, which contributes its own share of expenses. Only the Department of the Solicitor General portion is disclosed in this schedule.

**Department of the Solicitor General**
**Schedule to Financial Statements**
**Budget**
**Year Ended March 31, 2003**

**Schedule 3**

(in thousands)

| | 2002-2003 Estimates | Authorized Supplementary | 2002-2003 Authorized Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenues: | | | |
| Transfer from the Government of Canada | $ 23,169 | $ - | $ 23,169 |
| Fees, Permits and Licences | 325 | - | 325 |
| Other Revenue | 66 | - | 66 |
| | 23,560 | - | 23,560 |
| Expenses – Directly Incurred: | | | |
| Voted: | | | |
| Ministry Support Services | 5,605 | - | 5,605 |
| Public Security | 124,204 | - | 124,204 |
| Correctional Services | 128,408 | - | 128,408 |
| | 258,217 | - | 258,217 |
| Statutory: | | | |
| Valuation Adjustments | | | |
| Provision for Doubtful Accounts | 100 | - | 100 |
| Provision for Vacation Pay | 67 | - | 67 |
| | 167 | - | 167 |
| Total Expenses | 258,384 | - | 258,384 |
| Net Operating Results | $ (234,824) | $ - | $ (234,824) |
| Capital Investment | $ 150 | $ - | $ 150 |

**Department of the Solicitor General** **Schedule 4**
**Schedule to Financial Statements**
**Comparison of Expenses - Directly Incurred and Capital Investments by Element to Authorized Budget**
**Year Ended March 31, 2003**

## DEPARTMENT SUMMARY
(in thousands)

| Program | 2002-2003 Estimates | Authorized Supplementary | 2002-2003 Authorized Budget | 2002-2003 Actual Expense (a) | Unexpended (Over Expended) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VOTED EXPENSES AND CAPITAL INVESTMENTS | | | | | |
| 1 Ministry Support Services | $ 5,605 | $ - | $ 5,605 | $ 5,487 | $ 118 |
| 2 Public Security | 124,204 | - | 124,204 | 121,232 | 2,972 |
| 3 Corrections | 128,558 | - | 128,558 | 131,428 | (2,870) |
| | $ 258,367 | $ - | $ 258,367 | $ 258,147 | $ 220 |
| Program Operating Expenses | $ 258,217 | $ - | $ 258,217 | $ 257,054 | $ 1,163 |
| Program Capital Investment | 150 | - | 150 | 1,093 | (943) |
| | $ 258,367 | $ - | $ 258,367 | $ 258,147 | $ 220 |
| STATUTORY EXPENSES | | | | | |
| Valuation Adjustments | $ 167 | $ - | $ 167 | $ 708 | $ (541) |
| | $ 167 | $ - | $ 167 | $ 708 | $ (541) |

(a) Includes achievement bonus amounting to $848.

**Department of the Solicitor General**
**Schedule to Financial Statements**
**Comparison of Expenses - Directly Incurred and Capital Investments by Element to Authorized Budget**
**Year Ended March 31, 2003**

**Schedule 4** (continued)

## PROGRAM 1 – MINISTRY SUPPORT SERVICES
(in thousands)

VOTED EXPENSES AND CAPITAL INVESTMENT

| | Program | 2002-2003 Estimates | Authorized Supplementary | 2002-2003 Authorized Budget | 2002-2003 Actual Expense (a) | Unexpended (Over Expended) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.0.1 | Minister's Office | $ 304 | $ - | $ 304 | $ 336 | $ (32) |
| 1.0.2 | Deputy Minister's Office | 460 | - | 460 | 475 | (15) |
| 1.0.3 | Communications | 348 | - | 348 | 344 | 4 |
| 1.0.4 | Strategic Services | 3,641 | - | 3,641 | 3,256 | 385 |
| 1.0.5 | Human Resources | 844 | - | 844 | 1,068 | (224) |
| 1.0.6 | Amortization of Capital Assets | 8 | - | 8 | 8 | - |
| **TOTAL PROGRAM** | | $ 5,605 | $ - | $ 5,605 | $ 5,487 | $ 118 |

**Department of the Solicitor General**
**Schedule to Financial Statements**
**Comparison of Expenses - Directly Incurred and Capital Investments by Element to Authorized Budget**
**Year Ended March 31, 2003**

**Schedule 4** (continued)

## PROGRAM 2 – PUBLIC SECURITY
(in thousands)

VOTED EXPENSES AND CAPITAL INVESTMENT

| | Program | 2002-2003 Estimates | Authorized Supplementary | 2002-2003 Authorized Budget | 2002-2003 Actual Expense (a) | Unexpended (Over Expended) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2.1** | **Program Support** | | | | | |
| 2.1.1 | Program Support Services | $ 1,296 | $ - | $ 1,296 | $ 1,590 | $ (294) |
| 2.1.2 | Law Enforcement Review Board | 183 | - | 183 | 150 | 33 |
| 2.1.3 | Amortization of Capital Assets | 8 | - | 8 | 144 | (136) |
| | **Total Sub-program** | 1,487 | - | 1,487 | 1,884 | (397) |
| **2.2** | **Policing Programs** | | | | | |
| 2.2.1 | Crime Prevention | 569 | - | 569 | 611 | (42) |
| 2.2.2 | Provincial Policing Programs | 103,416 | - | 103,416 | 99,016 | 4,400 |
| 2.2.3 | First Nations Policing | 5,076 | - | 5,076 | 4,422 | 654 |
| | **Total Sub-program** | 109,061 | - | 109,061 | 104,049 | 5,012 |
| **2.3** | **Security Operations** | | | | | |
| 2.3.1 | Protection Services | | | | | |
| | - Operating Expense | 2,991 | - | 2,991 | 3,856 | (865) |
| | - Capital Investment | - | - | - | 823 | (823) |
| 2.3.2 | Court and Prisoner Escorts | 8,546 | - | 8,546 | 8,297 | 249 |
| 2.3.3 | Court Security | 2,119 | - | 2,119 | 2,323 | (204) |
| **Total Sub-program** | | 13,656 | - | 13,656 | 15,299 | (1,643) |
| **TOTAL PROGRAM** | | $ 124,204 | $ - | $ 124,204 | $ 121,232 | $ 2,972 |

**Department of the Solicitor General**
**Schedule to Financial Statements**
**Comparison of Expenses - Directly Incurred and Capital Investments by Element to Authorized Budget**
**Year Ended March 31, 2003**

**Schedule 4** (continued)

## PROGRAM 3 – CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
(in thousands)

VOTED EXPENSES AND CAPITAL INVESTMENT

| | Program | 2002-2003 Estimates | Authorized Supplementary | 2002-2003 Authorized Budget | 2002-2003 Actual Expense (a) | Unexpended (Over Expended) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **3.1** | **Program Support** | | | | | |
| 3.1.1 | Program Support Services | | | | | |
| | - Operating Expense | $ 5,067 | $ - | $ 5,067 | $ 5,782 | $ (715) |
| | - Capital Investment | - | - | - | 114 | (114) |
| 3.1.2 | Amortization of Capital Assets | 182 | - | 182 | 160 | 22 |
| | **Total Sub-program** | 5,249 | - | 5,249 | 6,056 | (807) |
| **3.2** | **Institutional Services** | | | | | |
| 3.2.1 | Adult Remand and Correctional Centres | | | | | |
| | - Operating Expense | 73,697 | - | 73,697 | 78,397 | (4,700) |
| | - Capital Investment | 150 | - | 150 | 123 | 27 |
| 3.2.2 | Young Offender Centres | | | | | |
| | - Operating Expense | 18,115 | - | 18,115 | 17,935 | 180 |
| | - Capital Investment | - | - | - | 33 | (33) |
| | **Total Sub-program** | 91,962 | - | 91,962 | 96,488 | (4,526) |
| **3.3** | **Community Correctional Services** | | | | | |
| 3.3.1 | Community Corrections | 14,053 | - | 14,053 | 15,009 | (956) |
| 3.3.2 | Young Offender Services | 6,165 | - | 6,165 | 4,506 | 1,659 |
| | **Total Sub-program** | 20,218 | - | 20,218 | 19,515 | 703 |
| **3.4** | **Purchased Community Services** | | | | | |
| 3.4.1 | Community Residential Centres | 5,717 | - | 5,717 | 4,421 | 1,296 |
| 3.4.2 | Native Courtworkers | 1,946 | - | 1,946 | 1,952 | (6) |
| 3.4.3 | Community Service Contracts | 3,466 | - | 3,466 | 2,996 | 470 |
| | **Total Sub-program** | 11,129 | - | 11,129 | 9,369 | 1,760 |
| **TOTAL PROGRAM** | | $ 128,558 | $ - | $ 128,558 | $ 131,428 | $ (2,870) |

**Department of the Solicitor General**
**Schedule to Financial Statements**
**Salary and Benefits Disclosure**
**Year Ended March 31, 2003**

**Schedule 5**

| | 2003 | | | 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Salary (1) | Benefits and Allowances (2) | Total | Total |
| Deputy Minister (3) | $ 176,283 | $ 23,558 | $ 199,841 | $ 179,897 |
| Assistant Deputy Minister, Correctional Services | 142,245 | 35,045 | 177,290 | 152,862 |
| Assistant Deputy Minister, Public Security | 138,745 | 30,820 | 169,565 | 140,891 |
| Assistant Deputy Minister, Strategic Services (4) | 142,824 | 34,632 | 177,456 | 154,159 |
| Executive Director, Human Resources (4) | 112,312 | 26,395 | 138,707 | 128,285 |

Total salary and benefits relating to a position are disclosed.

(1) Salary includes regular base pay, bonuses, overtime and lump sum payments.

(2) Benefits and allowances include the government's share of all employee benefits and contributions or payments made on behalf of employees including pension, health care, dental coverage, group life insurance, short and long term disability plans, WCB premiums, professional memberships and tuition fees.

(3) Automobile provided, no dollar amount included in benefits and allowances.

(4) The incumbents' services are shared with the Ministry of Justice, which contributes its own share of the cost of salary and benefits. Full salary and benefits are disclosed in this schedule.

**Department of the Solicitor General**
**Schedule to Financial Statements**
**Related Party Transactions**
**Year Ended March 31, 2003**
(in thousands)

**Schedule 6**

Related parties are those entities consolidated or accounted for on a modified equity basis in the Province of Alberta's financial statements. Related parties also include management in the Department.

The Department and its employees paid or collected certain taxes and fees set by regulation for permits, licences and other charges. These amounts were incurred in the normal course of business, reflect charges applicable to all users, and have been excluded from this Schedule.

The Department had the following transactions with related parties recorded on the Statement of Operations and the Statement of Financial Position at the amount of consideration agreed upon between the related parties:

| | Other Entities | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2003 | 2002 |
| Expenses – Directly Incurred | | |
| Alberta Corporate Service Centre | $ 3,602 | $ 3,401 |
| Information Technology | 992 | 507 |
| Vehicles (CVO/EVO) | 92 | 139 |
| Queen's Printer | 3 | - |
| Air Transportation | 29 | 4 |
| Parking | 6 | 2 |
| | $ 4,724 | $ 4,053 |
| Capital Assets Transferred | $ - | $ 27 |

The Department also had the following transactions with related parties for which no consideration was exchanged. The amounts for these related party transactions are estimated based on the costs incurred by the service provider to provide the service. These amounts are not recorded in the financial statements but are disclosed in Schedule 7.

| | Other Entities | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2003 | 2002 |
| Expenses – Incurred by Others | | |
| Accommodation | $ 26,046 | $ 24,244 |
| Legal Services | 789 | 1,094 |
| | $ 26,835 | $ 25,338 |

The Department receives services under contracts managed by the Ministry of Government Services, Alberta Corporate Service Centre (ACSC). Any commitments under these contracts are reported by ACSC.

**Department of the Solicitor General**
**Schedule to Financial Statements**
**Allocated Costs**
**Year Ended March 31, 2003**
(in thousands)

**Schedule 7**

| | 2003 | | | | | | 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Expenses – Incurred by Others | | Valuation Adjustments | | | |
| Program | Expenses (1) | Accommodation Costs | Legal Services | Vacation Pay | Doubtful Accounts | Total Expenses | Total Expenses |
| Ministry Support Services | $ 5,487 | $ 476 | $ 7 | $ (4) | $ - | $ 5,966 | $ 5,971 |
| Public Security | 120,409 | 659 | 88 | (132) | - | 121,024 | 117,695 |
| Correctional Services | 131,158 | 24,911 | 694 | 844 | - | 157,607 | 144,963 |
| | $ 257,054 | $ 26,046 | $ 789 | $ 708 | $ - | $ 284,597 | $ 268,629 |

(1) Expenses as per Statement of Operations, excluding valuation adjustments.

# Victims of Crime Fund

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2003

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Schedule of Allocated Costs ..... 142

AUDITOR GENERAL
*Alberta*

# AUDITOR'S REPORT

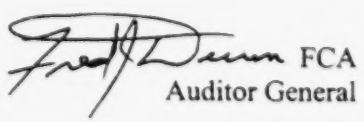
To the Solicitor General

I have audited the statement of financial position of the Victims of Crime Fund as at March 31, 2003, and the statements of operations and changes in financial position for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Fund's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

The Fund is required to follow the corporate government accounting policies and reporting practices established by Alberta Finance, including the following policy that is an exception from Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. As disclosed in Note 7, the Fund is obligated to provide ongoing monthly support payments to certain individuals as a result of awards handled by the Crimes Compensation Board prior to the repeal of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act. However, the Fund does not record a liability for known recurring payments. When an obligation is likely payable and can be estimated, Canadian generally accepted accounting principles require recording of a liability and an expense in the period in which the liability arose. The effect of recording this obligation as it is settled rather than when it arose is to materially understate liabilities and overstate net assets at March 31, 2003.

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matter described in the preceding paragraph, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at March 31, 2003, and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.


FCA
Auditor General

Edmonton, Alberta
May 23, 2003

## Victims of Crime Fund
## Statement of Operations
## Year Ended March 31, 2003

(in thousands)

| | 2003 Budget (Schedule 1) | 2003 Actual | Restated 2002 Actual (Note 3) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenues | | | |
| Investment Income | | | |
| Bank Interest | $ 200 | $ 182 | $ 223 |
| Other Revenue | | | |
| Federal Fine Surcharge | 900 | 1,136 | 1,137 |
| Provincial Fine Surcharge | 13,962 | 12,370 | 12,224 |
| Expenditure Refunds | - | 12 | 8 |
| | 15,062 | 13,700 | 13,592 |
| Expenses – Directly Incurred (Notes 2b and 11) | | | |
| Program Costs | | | |
| Financial Benefits | 6,845 | 6,933 | 10,643 |
| Victims Programs | 2,500 | 2,132 | 1,770 |
| Criminal Injuries Review Board | 195 | 295 | 242 |
| Administration | 262 | 367 | 338 |
| | 9,802 | 9,727 | 12,993 |
| Valuation Adjustments | | | |
| Provision (Decrease) for Doubtful Accounts | 100 | 164 | (45) |
| Provision for Vacation Pay | - | 13 | 26 |
| | 100 | 177 | (19) |
| | 9,902 | 9,904 | 12,974 |
| Net Operating Results | $ 5,160 | $ 3,796 | $ 618 |

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these financial statements.

## Victims of Crime Fund
## Statement of Financial Position
## March 31, 2003

(in thousands)

| | 2003 | Restated 2002 (Note 3) |
|---|---|---|
| Assets | | |
| Cash (Note 4) | $ 7,051 | $ 4,105 |
| Accounts Receivable (Note 5) | 10,683 | 10,292 |
| Capital Assets (Note 6) | 255 | 41 |
| | $ 17,989 | $ 14,438 |
| Liabilities | | |
| Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities | $ 2,085 | $ 2,330 |
| Net Assets (Note 2b) | | |
| Net Assets at Beginning of Year | 12,108 | 11,490 |
| Net Operating Results | 3,796 | 618 |
| Net Assets at End of Year | 15,904 | 12,108 |
| | $ 17,989 | $ 14,438 |

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these financial statements.

## Victims of Crime Fund
## Statement of Changes in Financial Position
## Year Ended March 31, 2003

| | (in thousands) | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2003 | Restated 2002 (Note 3) |
| Operating Transactions | | |
| Net Operating Results | $ 3,796 | $ 618 |
| Valuation Adjustments | 177 | (19) |
| Increase in Accounts Receivable | (555) | (1,468) |
| Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities | (258) | 667 |
| Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Transactions | 3,160 | (202) |
| Investing Transactions | | |
| Purchase of Capital Assets | (214) | (41) |
| Cash Used by Investing Transactions | (214) | (41) |
| Net Cash Provided (Used) | 2,946 | (243) |
| Cash, Beginning of Year | 4,105 | 4,348 |
| Cash, End of Year | $ 7,051 | $ 4,105 |

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these financial statements.

# VICTIMS OF CRIME FUND

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2003

### Note 1 Authority and Purpose

The Victims of Crime Fund (the "Fund"), a regulated fund held and administered by the Minister of Finance, operates under the authority of the *Victims of Crime Act*, Chapter V-3, Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000. The Solicitor General is responsible for the Fund under the authority of the *Government Organization Act*, Statutes of Alberta.

The purpose of the Fund is to provide grants to victims' programs and to pay benefits to victims, or their dependants, who suffer injury or death as the result of a criminal offence specified in the regulations of the *Victims of Crime Act*, using provincial and federal fine surcharge revenues.

### Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Reporting Practices

The recommendations of the Public Sector Accounting Board of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants are the primary source for the disclosed basis of accounting. Recommendations of the Accounting Standards Board of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, other authoritative pronouncements, accounting literature, and published financial statements relating to either the public sector or analogous situations in the private sector are used to supplement the recommendations of the Public Sector Accounting Board where it is considered appropriate. These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the following accounting policies.

#### (a) Reporting Entity

The reporting entity is the Victims of Crime Fund, which is part of the Ministry of the Solicitor General and for which the Solicitor General is accountable.

#### (b) Basis of Financial Reporting

**Revenues**

All revenues are reported on the accrual method of accounting.

## Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Reporting Practices (continued)

### (b) Basis of Financial Reporting (continued)

#### Expenses

Directly Incurred

Directly incurred expenses are those costs the Fund has primary responsibility and accountability for. Expenses represent the costs of the victims program, the costs of the financial benefits program and administration costs. Grants are recorded as expenses when approved by the Solicitor General and all terms and conditions of eligibility for payment have been met. Financial benefits are recorded as an expense when the obligation to pay is likely and the amount payable on applications submitted can be reasonably estimated.

In addition to program operating expenses like salaries, supplies etc., directly incurred expenses also include:

- Pension costs, which comprise the cost of employer contributions for current service of employees during the year.
- Valuation adjustments, which include changes in the valuation allowances used to reflect financial assets at their net recoverable or other appropriate value. Valuation adjustments also represent the change in management's estimate of future payments arising from obligations relating to vacation pay, guarantees and indemnities.

Incurred by Others

Services incurred by other entities in support of the Fund's operations are disclosed in Schedule 3.

#### Assets

Financial assets of the Fund are limited to cash and accounts receivable.

Capital assets of the Fund are recorded at historical cost and will be amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

#### Liabilities

Liabilities represent all financial claims payable by the Fund at fiscal year end.

#### Net Assets

Net assets represent the difference between the carrying value of assets held by the Fund and its liabilities.

**Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Reporting Practices (continued)**

**(b) Basis of Financial Reporting (continued)**

**Measurement of Uncertainty**
(in thousands)

Measurement uncertainty exists when there is a significant variance between the amount recognized in the financial statements and another reasonably possible amount. Accounts receivable, recorded as $10,683 in these financial statements, is subject to measurement uncertainty. Accounts receivable includes certain outstanding federal statute surcharges and provincial statute fine surcharges that are expected to be satisfied by means other than cash payment. The other means include participation in the fine option program or time served in a correctional institution at the option of the person owing the fine. Outstanding surcharges expected to be satisfied by other means of $963 (2002 - $1,023) have been deducted from total outstanding surcharges of $11,118 (2002 - $10,742) to arrive at reported revenue and related accounts receivable. The estimate of $963 is based on the actual percentage satisfied in this manner from April 1, 2002 to March 31, 2003. Changes in the proportion of surcharges satisfied by other means may have a material effect on future operating results.

**Valuation of Financial Assets and Liabilities**

Fair value is the amount of consideration agreed upon in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act.

The fair values of accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities are estimated to approximate their carrying values.

**Note 3 Prior Period Adjustment**
(in thousands)

Prior year actual amounts on the Statement of Operations and Statement of Financial Position have been restated to reflect the capitalization of $41 for Victims Assistance Status Tracking (VAST) system development costs, which were incorrectly expensed to Victims Programs for the year ended March 31, 2002.

**Note 4 Cash**

Cash consists of deposits in the Consolidated Cash Investment Trust Fund (CCITF) of the Province of Alberta. CCITF is being managed with the objective of providing competitive interest income to depositors while maintaining maximum security and liquidity of depositors' capital. The portfolio is comprised of high-quality short-term and mid-term fixed income securities with a maximum term to maturity of five years. The Fund earns interest on its daily cash balance at the average rate of earnings of the CCITF, which may vary depending on prevailing market interest rates.

## Note 5 Accounts Receivable
(in thousands)

| | 2003 | | | 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gross Amount | Allowance for Doubtful Accounts | Net Realizable Value | Net Realizable Value |
| Fine Surcharge | | | | |
| Provincial | $ 9,207 | $ 230 | $ 8,977 | $ 8,671 |
| Federal | 1,962 | 256 | 1,706 | 1,621 |
| Accounts Receivable | $ 11,169 | $ 486 | $ 10,683 | $ 10,292 |

Accounts receivable are unsecured and non-interest bearing.

## Note 6 Capital Assets
(in thousands)

| | | 2003 | | | Restated 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Estimated Useful Life | Cost | Accumulated Amortization | Net Book Value | Net Book Value |
| Computer Hardware and Software | 5-10 years | $ 255 | $ - | $ 255 | $ 41 |
| Total | | $ 255 | $ - | $ 255 | $ 41 |

The Victims Assistance Status Tracking System (VAST) scheduled to be placed in service in the fiscal year 2003-2004.

## Note 7 Commitments
(in thousands)

Proclamation of the *Victims of Crime Act* in 1997 repealed the *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act*, dissolving the Crimes Compensation Board. The Director under the *Victims of Crime Act* assumed the administrative responsibility and the Fund assumed financial responsibility for future obligations associated with the former Board's compensation claims. A number of these claims involve a monthly payment for continuing loss of support or income and/or cost of care. These payments are subject to periodic review to confirm continued eligibility for entitlements and/or adjustment to the monthly amount. Recipients are also expected to advise the Fund of any significant change in circumstance or status between review dates. In March 2003, forty-seven eligible recipients received a monthly payment (fifty eligible recipients in March 2002). The total estimated amount of all monthly payments to eligible recipients for 2003-04 is $582 (2002-03 - $604). The liability for payments beyond 2003-2004 has not been included in the financial statements.

## Note 8 Victims Programs
(in thousands)

The Fund has entered into longer term funding arrangements with organizations for delivery of victim services to communities. These arrangements, subject to satisfaction of reporting and service delivery requirements, are $1,085 in 2003-04 and $872 in 2004-05.

## Note 9 Financial Benefits
(in thousands)

As at March 31, 2003, there were three hundred ninety four (2002 - four hundred twenty five) active applications for financial benefits with the Victims of Crime program. Sufficient information was received to conclude determinations of eligibility and assess injuries on twenty applications (2002 – sixty seven). There were three hundred seventy four applications (2002 - three hundred fifty eight) requiring additional information to make final determinations on individual applications. A liability of $36 (2002 - $188) was recorded for individual applications where sufficient information was received to confirm eligibility and where the amount could be determined under regulations to the *Victims of Crime Act*. An additional estimated liability of $1,412 (2002 - $1,695), subject to variation, was recorded based on historical information for those applications with insufficient information to make final determinations. The total amount accrued for financial benefits included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities amount to $1,448 (2002 - $1,883).

## Note 10 Defined Benefit Plans
(in thousands)

The Fund participates in the multiemployer pension plans, Management Employees Pension Plan and Public Service Pension Plan. The Fund also participates in the multiemployer Supplementary Retirement Plan for Public Service Managers. The expense for these pension plans is equivalent to the annual contributions of $44 for the year ended March 31, 2003 (2002 - $38).

At December 31, 2002, the Management Employees Pension Plan reported a deficiency of $301,968 (2001 - surplus $5,338) and the Public Service Pension Plan reported an actuarial deficiency of $175,528 (2001 - actuarial surplus $320,487). At December 31, 2002, the Supplementary Retirement Plan for Public Service Managers had an actuarial surplus of $6,472 (2001 - actuarial deficiency $399).

The Fund also participates in two multiemployer Long Term Disability Income Continuance Plans. At March 31, 2003, the Bargaining Unit Plan reported an actuarial deficiency of $14,434 (2002 - $8,646) and the Management, Opted Out and Excluded Plan an actuarial deficiency of $3,053 (2002 - $2,656). The expense for these two plans is limited to employer's annual contributions for the year.

## Note 11 Expenses – Directly Incurred Detailed by Object
(in thousands)

| | 2003 | | Restated 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Budget | Actual | Actual (Note 3) |
| Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits | $ 478 | $ 706 | $ 571 |
| Supplies and Services | 734 | 632 | 546 |
| Grants | 8,540 | 8,389 | 11,876 |
| Amortization | 50 | - | - |
| Total Fund Expenses | $ 9,802 | $ 9,727 | $ 12,993 |

## Note 12 Salary and Benefits Disclosure

Salary and benefits disclosure pursuant to Treasury Board Directive 12/98 is not included as management decisions on the Fund are made by Senior Officials of the Department of the Solicitor General.

## Note 13 Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved by the Senior Financial Officer and the Deputy Solicitor General.

**Victims of Crime Fund**
**Schedule to Financial Statements**
**Comparison of Expenses Directly Incurred and Capital Investments by Program to Authorized Budget**
**Year Ended March 31, 2003**

**Schedule 1**

(in thousands)

| | Program | 2002-2003 Budget | Treasury Board Authorized (a) | 2002-2003 Authorized Budget | 2002-2003 Actual Expense | Unexpended (Over Expended) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EXPENSES | | | | | | |
| 1 | Financial Benefits | $ 6,845 | $ 906 | $ 7,751 | $ 6,933 | $ 818 |
| 2 | Victims Programs | 2,500 | - | 2,500 | 2,132 | 368 |
| 3 | Criminal Injuries Review Board | 195 | 105 | 300 | 295 | 5 |
| 4 | Administration | 262 | - | 262 | 367 | (105) |
| | | $ 9,802 | $ 1,011 | $ 10,813 | $ 9,727 | $ 1,086 |
| | Program Operating Expenses | $ 9,802 | $ 1,011 | $ 10,813 | $ 9,727 | $ 1,086 |
| | Program Capital Investment | 250 | - | 250 | 214 | 36 |
| | | $ 10,052 | $ 1,011 | $ 11,063 | $ 9,941 | $ 1,122 |
| STATUTORY EXPENSES | | | | | | |
| | Valuation Adjustments | 100 | - | 100 | 177 | (77) |
| | | $ 100 | $ - | $ 100 | $ 177 | $ (77) |

(a) An increase to the expenditure of the Fund was authorized by Treasury Board on January 22, 2003. Treasury Board authorized an increase to the expenditure on the basis of an offsetting increase to revenues of the Fund.

**Victims of Crime Fund**
**Schedule to Financial Statements**
**Related Party Transactions**
**Year Ended March 31, 2003**

**Schedule 2**

(in thousands)

Related parties are those entities consolidated or accounted for on a modified equity basis in the Province of Alberta's financial statements. Related parties also include management in the Fund.

The Fund and its employees paid or collected certain taxes and fees set by regulation for permits, licences and other charges. These amounts were incurred in the normal course of business, reflect charges applicable to all users, and have been excluded from this Schedule.

The Fund had the following transactions with related parties recorded on the Statement of Operations and the Statement of Financial Position at the amount of consideration agreed upon between the related parties:

| | Other Entities | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2003 | 2002 |
| Expenses – Directly Incurred | | |
| Information Technology | $ 5 | $ 10 |
| Alberta Corporate Service Centre | 4 | 7 |
| | $ 9 | $ 17 |

The Fund also had the following transactions with related parties for which no consideration was exchanged. The amounts for these related party transactions are estimated based on the costs incurred by the service provider to provide the service. These amounts are not recorded in the financial statements but are disclosed in Schedule 3.

| | Other Entities | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2003 | 2002 |
| Expenses –Incurred by Others | | |
| Accommodation | $ 58 | $ 39 |
| Legal Services | 80 | 186 |
| | $ 138 | $ 225 |

The Fund receives services under contracts managed by the Ministry of Government Services, Alberta Corporate Service Centre (ACSC). Any commitments under these contracts are reported by ACSC.

**Victims of Crime Fund**
**Schedule to Financial Statements**
**Allocated Costs**
**Year Ended March 31, 2003**
(in thousands)

**Schedule 3**

| | 2003 | | | | | | 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Expenses – Incurred by Others | | Valuation Adjustments | | | |
| Program | Expenses (1) | Accommodation Costs | Legal Services | Vacation Pay | Doubtful Accounts | Total Expenses | Restated Total Expenses (Note 3) |
| Regulated Fund: | | | | | | | |
| Financial Benefits | $ 6,933 | $ 19 | $ - | $ 3 | $ 117 | $ 7,072 | $ 10,603 |
| Victims Programs | 2,132 | 3 | - | 3 | 36 | 2,174 | 1,806 |
| Criminal Injuries Review Board | 295 | 23 | 80 | 2 | 5 | 405 | 439 |
| Administration | 367 | 13 | - | 5 | 6 | 391 | 351 |
| | $ 9,727 | $ 58 | $ 80 | $ 13 | $ 164 | $ 10,042 | $ 13,199 |

(1) Expenses – Directly incurred as per Statement of Operations, excluding valuation adjustments.

# OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## The Following Information is Unaudited

# Other Financial Information

## Statement of Remissions, Compromises and Write-offs for the Year Ended March 31, 2003

The following statement of compromises and write-offs has been prepared pursuant to Section 23 of the *Financial Administration Act*. The statement includes all compromises and write-offs of the Ministry of Solicitor General made or approved during the fiscal year.

| | $ (000) |
|---|---|
| Remissions: | $ — |
| Compromises: | $ — |
| Write-offs: | |
| Provincial Fine Surcharges | $ 360 |
| Federal Fine Surcharge | 141 |
| | $ 501 |
| Total Remissions, Compromises and Write-offs | $ 501 |

# Alphabetical List Of Entities' Financial Statements In Ministry 2002-03 Annual Reports

## ENTITIES INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT REPORTING ENTITY

| *Ministry, Department, Fund or Agency* | *Ministry Annual Report* |
|---|---|
| Agriculture Financial Services Corporation | Agriculture, Food and Rural Development |
| Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission | Health and Wellness |
| Alberta Energy and Utilities Board | Energy |
| Alberta Foundation for the Arts | Community Development |
| Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission | Gaming |
| Alberta Government Telephones Commission, The | Finance |
| Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research Endowment Fund | Revenue |
| Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund | Revenue |
| Alberta Heritage Scholarship Fund | Revenue |
| Alberta Heritage Science and Engineering Research Endowment Fund | Revenue |
| Alberta Historical Resources Foundation, The | Community Development |
| Alberta Insurance Council | Finance |
| Alberta Municipal Financing Corporation | Finance |
| Alberta Pensions Administration Corporation | Finance |
| Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission | Energy |
| Alberta Research Council Inc. | Innovation and Science |
| Alberta Risk Management Fund | Revenue |
| Alberta School Foundation Fund | Learning |
| Alberta Science and Research Authority | Innovation and Science |
| Alberta Securities Commission | Revenue |
| Alberta Social Housing Corporation | Seniors |
| Alberta Sport, Recreation, Parks and Wildlife Foundation | Community Development |
| Alberta Treasury Branches | Finance |
| ATB Investment Services Inc. | Finance |
| Child and Family Services Authorities: | Children's Services |
| Awasak Child and Family Services Authority | |
| Calgary Rocky View Child and Family Services Authority | |
| Child and Family Services Authority Region 13 | |
| Child and Family Services Authority Region 14 | |
| Diamond Willow Child and Family Services Authority | |
| Hearthstone Child and Family Services Authority | |
| Keystone Child and Family Services Authority | |
| Ma' Mowe Capital Region Child and Family Services Authority | |

## ENTITIES INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT REPORTING ENTITY

| *Ministry, Department, Fund or Agency* | *Ministry Annual Report* |
|---|---|
| Child and Family Services Authorities: | Children's Services |
| Metis Settlements Child and Family Services Authority | |
| Neegan Awas'sak Child and Family Services Authority | |
| Ribstone Child and Family Services Authority | |
| Sakaigun Asky Child and Family Services Authority | |
| Sakaw-Askiy Child and Family Services Authority | |
| Silver Birch Child and Family Services Authority | |
| Southeast Alberta Child and Family Services Authority | |
| Sun Country Child and Family Services Authority | |
| West Yellowhead Child and Family Services Authority | |
| Windsong Child and Family Services Authority | |
| Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation | Finance |
| Crop Reinsurance Fund of Alberta | Agriculture, Food and Rural Development |
| Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development | Agriculture, Food and Rural Development |
| Department of Children's Services | Children's Services |
| Department of Community Development | Community Development |
| Department of Energy | Energy |
| Department of Finance | Finance |
| Department of Gaming | Gaming |
| Department of Health and Wellness | Health and Wellness |
| Department of Innovation and Science | Innovation and Science |
| Department of Learning | Learning |
| Department of Revenue | Revenue |
| Department of Seniors | Seniors |
| Department of Solicitor General | Solicitor General |
| Department of Sustainable Resource Development | Sustainable Resource Development |
| Environmental Protection and Enhancement Fund | Sustainable Resource Development |
| Gainers Inc. | Finance |
| Government House Foundation, The | Community Development |
| Historic Resources Fund | Community Development |
| Human Rights, Citizenship and Multiculturalism Education Fund | Community Development |
| iCORE Inc. | Innovation and Science |
| Lottery Fund | Gaming |
| Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development[1] | Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development |
| Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development | Agriculture, Food and Rural Development |
| Ministry of Children's Services | Children's Services |
| Ministry of Community Development | Community Development |
| Ministry of Economic Development[1] | Economic Development |

[1] Ministry includes only the department so separate department financial statements are not necessary.

## ENTITIES INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT REPORTING ENTITY

| *Ministry, Department, Fund or Agency* | *Ministry Annual Report* |
|---|---|
| Ministry of Energy | Energy |
| Ministry of Environment[1] | Environment |
| Ministry of Finance | Finance |
| Ministry of Executive Council[1] | Executive Council |
| Ministry of Gaming | Gaming |
| Ministry of Government Services[1] | Government Services |
| Ministry of Health and Wellness | Health and Wellness |
| Ministry of Human Resources and Employment[1] | Human Resources and Employment |
| Ministry of Infrastructure[1] | Infrastructure |
| Ministry of Innovation and Science | Innovation and Science |
| Ministry of International and Intergovernmental Relations[1] | International and Intergovernmental Relations |
| Ministry of Justice[1] | Justice |
| Ministry of Learning | Learning |
| Ministry of Municipal Affairs[1] | Municipal Affairs |
| Ministry of Revenue | Revenue |
| Ministry of Seniors | Seniors |
| Ministry of Solicitor General | Solicitor General |
| Ministry of Sustainable Resource Development | Sustainable Resource Development |
| Ministry of Transportation[1] | Transportation |
| N.A. Properties (1994) Ltd. | Finance |
| Natural Resources Conservation Board | Sustainable Resource Development |
| Persons with Developmental Disabilities Community Boards | Community Development |
| Calgary Region Community Board | |
| Central Region Community Board | |
| Edmonton Region Community Board | |
| Michener Centre Facility Board[2] | |
| Northeast Region Community Board | |
| Northwest Region Community Board | |
| Provincial Board | |
| South Region Community Board | |
| Provincial Judges and Masters in Chambers Reserve Fund | Finance |
| Supplementary Retirement Plan Reserve Fund | Finance |
| Victims of Crime Fund | Solicitor General |
| Wild Rose Foundation, The | Community Development |

[1] Ministry includes only the department so separate department financial statements are not necessary.

[2] Dissolved July 23, 2002

## ENTITIES NOT INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT REPORTING ENTITY

| *Fund or Agency* | *Ministry Annual Report* |
|---|---|
| Alberta Cancer Board | Health and Wellness |
| Alberta Foundation for Health Research | Innovation and Science |
| Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research | Innovation and Science |
| Alberta Heritage Foundation for Science and Engineering Research | Innovation and Science |
| Alberta Mental Health Board | Health and Wellness |
| Alberta Teachers' Retirement Fund Board | Learning |
| Improvement Districts' Trust Account | Municipal Affairs |
| Local Authorities Pension Plan | Finance |
| Long-Term Disability Income Continuance Plan - Bargaining Unit | Human Resources and Employment |
| Long-Term Disability Income Continuance Plan - Management, Opted Out and Excluded | Human Resources and Employment |
| Management Employees Pension Plan | Finance |
| Provincial Judges and Masters in Chambers Pension Plan | Finance |
| Public Post Secondary Institutions | Learning |
| Public Service Management (Closed Membership) Pension Plan | Finance |
| Public Service Pension Plan | Finance |
| Regional Health Authorities | Health and Wellness |
| School Boards | Learning |
| Special Areas Trust Account, The | Municipal Affairs |
| Special Forces Pension Plan | Finance |
| Supplementary Retirement Plan for Provincial Judges and Masters in Chambers | Finance |
| Supplementary Retirement Plan for Public Service Managers | Finance |
| Workers' Compensation Board | Human Resources and Employment |